MANUAL OF LIPREADING

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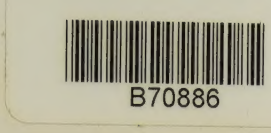
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Manual of lipreading

Mary E. B Stormonth

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MANUAL OF LIPREADING

MANUAL OF LIPREADING

BY

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WITH A PREFACE BY

THE MARQUESS OF GRAHAM

C.B., C.V.O.

Specially prepared for the instruction of deafened sailors and soldiers

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1919

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DEDICATED

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE

JAMES, MARQUESS OF GRAHAM

IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SYMPATHETIC

LABOURS ON BEHALF OF DEAFENED

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS OF

THE GREAT WAR

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PREFACE

Life is mostly froth and bubble;
Two things stand like stone:
Kindness in another's trouble,
Courage in your own.—LINDSAY GORDON.

IN writing about Lipreading, these fine lines of Lindsay Gordon's come quickly to mind. They put the whole case in the proverbial 'nut shell.' They picture the afflicted one making every effort to keep himself—'a live soul'—in the world; and they illustrate the helping-hand stretched out to meet and cheer.

No one will deny that deafness is a great affliction. It absolutely shuts one off from all the joyous sounds of nature, home, and society. It makes those hard of hearing very sensitive—too self-conscious. They feel they are a nuisance; they imagine people are making remarks about them; they think they are not wanted; in short, they develop a morbid tendency, and withdraw into seclusion.

This is all a misunderstanding. The great majority of people in the world are right-minded; and, consequently, have sympathy for those who are in trouble, and, if only allowed, are glad to help them.

Those who are deaf should overcome personal shyness, and remember the words of Robert Louis Stevenson:

'Happiness, at least, is not solitary, it joys to communicate; it loves others, for it depends on them for its existence. . . . . There is no duty so much underrated as the duty of being

happy. . . . A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good-will. . . . They demonstrate the great Theorem of the Liveableness of Life. . . .'

To follow out this precept, it may safely be said that lipreading is essential to the hard-of-hearing, especially for those who wish to be useful, and to enjoy interchange of opinion. By assiduous study of the facial muscles and lips, a deaf person can maintain an ordinary conversation. I do not pretend that it is given to many to become so perfect as to be able to read sermons from the pulpit, or follow a play on the stage; but, for every-day use, lipreading can and will enable a deaf person to avoid innumerable awkward situations. In plain language, it 'saves one making a fool of oneself' over and over again.

In her *Manual of Lipreading*, Miss Stormonth has produced a thoroughly practical publication for the 'would-be' lipreader. It is easy to follow; skilfully progressive; and, in the hands of a capable friend, the deaf should have no difficulty in acquiring a real proficiency.

Miss Stormonth has had much practice in teaching the deaf. Her sympathy for those afflicted is very genuine. I have seen her busily engaged in helping sailors and soldiers who have lost their hearing in the war. Her work is most encouraging. I cannot conclude better than by earnestly recommending this book to the serious consideration of all those who, like myself, are shut off from the joyous sound of the human voice.

GRAHAM

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NOTE

Not Theory but Practice tends to perfection in Lipreading.

Conduct all Lipreading Lessons with the minimum of sound, non-voice if possible.

The author desires to express her thanks to the publishers of several books for kind permission to use the extracts printed on pages 202 *to* 208.

INTRODUCTION

LIPREADING, or speech-reading (which is the more appropriate term), is not a new art as many suppose. It has been taught successfully for many years past, but has come more into public notice through various educational authorities opening up classes for the study of the subject.

These classes are necessarily in large centres of population, and can only give instruction to those who live within a reasonable distance of the schools in which the classes are held. All over the country, there are many people who have partly or wholly lost their hearing, and are beyond the reach of suitable instruction. It is especially for the benefit of the last-named class that this book is written. The lessons are so arranged that a mother may teach, to some extent, her son if he is deaf, or the son may teach his mother if her hearing is defective. For the sake of simplicity, I shall use the terms teacher and student as applying to such.

The teacher may be a relative or some one sufficiently interested in the welfare of the student to devote some time daily, or as often as convenient, to the tuition of the student.

Much of the student's progress depends on the careful following up of the exercises by the teacher.

A student will gain little by studying the exercises alone. He must work with a teacher. Apart from the teacher, who, as we have already shown, may only be a friend helping him and practising with him, he may secure other help. Various persons with whom he comes in con-

tact may sometimes help him. For instance, he may say to some one, ' Repeat a few numbers softly and see if I can lipread them,' or ' Repeat the names of the months, and see if I can follow you,' and so on.

The student will, therefore, see that even when under the tuition of a trained teacher he may make use of friends and acquaintances if he has a knowledge of the contents and their arrangement in this book.

It is advisable to point out that the term ' Lipreading ' means more in this subject than the terms *lip* and *read* convey. We not only read the lips, but also the movements of the throat, cheeks, jaws, etc., which come into use in the production of speech.

It is generally thought that lipreading is only for the totally deaf. This is a mistake. As soon as a person finds that his or her hearing is becoming dull, he should begin to train his eyes to lipread. Should, unfortunately, his hearing become more defective, his powers of lipreading will increase. Even if he becomes entirely deaf, his communication with speech will not be so much cut off as it would otherwise be.

It is not claimed that the eye can lipread as well as the ear can hear, and lipreading cannot be termed an easy art, yet it is possible for a lipreader to attain a high degree of proficiency even though there are many difficulties to overcome before the eye can be thoroughly trained. The earnest student will not object to the necessary discipline, nor will he afterwards regret it.

Lipreading is a substantial aid in business. The knowledge of the technical and other terms in use assists the student to a large extent in anticipating likely words or remarks, and thus facilitates his lipreading.

Social intercourse, needed by us all, is also facilitated, and especially if others speak clearly so that speech movements are easily seen.

HINTS TO TEACHERS

The important point in teaching is to speak naturally. There will often be a tendency on the part of a teacher to ' mouth ' and to speak stiltedly, hoping thus to help the student over difficulties. This is a great mistake. The student may understand what the teacher says when speech movements are exaggerated, but that is not the end in view. People in general speak with a minimum of lip movement. Mouthing deters progress. It is better for the student if the teacher errs on the other side by speaking with the minimum of movement.

A student should never be shouted to. His eye should be the predominating factor in acquiring lipreading.

He is losing the visual training, which is the important thing, if he tries to hear.

People who are hard of hearing and are shouted to, are almost invariably nervous and irritable, a condition caused by the strain of striving to hear. When those who are irritable are encouraged to lipread, it is found that the irritability may decrease very considerably.

See that the light falls upon the teacher's face. It places the student at a disadvantage when the teacher's face is in shadow. Never take for granted that the student has lipread what you said to him.

Make sure he has.

In the first part of the book it will be noticed that recapitulation exercises are given at the beginning of each lesson. The necessity of repeating these over and over again cannot be too strongly emphasised. In the second part of the book there is a slight change in the type of lessons. The constant recapitulation is not now considered necessary, as the student's lipreading powers will have increased.

It is helpful if a teacher is suggestive when he is teaching. For instance, all the graphic little asides of movement and expression, as used when telling a story to a child, will be a wonderful stimulus to a lipreading student and help to convey meaning otherwise difficult to catch.

The use of pantomime is not advocated, simply natural gestures as used to a child.

With beginners, use straightforward, simple language, and having made a statement repeat it again and again until the student understands.

If he completely fails to grasp the meaning, repeat the statement in another form. When he succeeds in grasping the idea, repeat the original remark, and call his attention to the peculiarity of movement which presented the initial difficulty

For instance, if the teacher said, 'The clock has stopped,' and repetition has no result, the teacher may ask, 'What time is it?' That being answered, 'The clock has stopped' will be easily lipread.

A statement is often read more simply if it is put in the form of a question. If the following sentence is too difficult: 'There is a poor old woman at the door'—change it to 'Have you seen the poor old woman?' 'No! Where is she?' 'At the door!' Then the teacher should say, 'Now watch my face: There is a poor old woman at the door.'

Thus difficulties are often overcome.

When you change the expression for the sake of simplicity, always repeat the *original expression* which occasioned the difficulty.

The break up of a phrase increases difficulties for the lipreader. Never break up a short sentence like 'Mind your own business.' The sentence forms a picture in the face, and is read most easily if repeated naturally and as a whole. Do not break up phrases.

During the lesson hour, it is advisable that the teacher speak very softly—preferably without voice.

Some teachers may find this rather difficult to do, and in endeavourning to move the lips without voiced-speech, tend to exaggerate lip movements. If this be the case, he had better speak softly.

An hour's duration is quite sufficient for a class lesson. The teacher is the best judge of the length of a private lesson suitable for the pupil. (See ' Hints to Students.')

Brain-fag and sleepiness often result from prolonged lipreading lessons.

On examination of the lessons in this book, it will be seen that each lesson is divided into a number of parts. Each part is based on the same principle throughout the lessons, the leading characteristic of which is that it stimulates the interest from the beginning and trains the observation without unduly taxing the eye and the brain.

In discussing the method of giving a lesson the writer writes as for a teacher with one pupil.

The same method is applicable to a number of pupils, and it should also be borne in mind, that though these lessons seem of a grammatical nature their object is not to teach language as in the case of a child, but to train the visual power of the student.

What he requires is to recognise spoken words by the movements of the lips, jaws, etc.

It may be contended that the vowels should be grouped together in a more detailed way than is given in the lessons. This has been purposely arranged.

A lipreader wants to lipread the people with whom he comes daily in contact.

It is in the vowels that differences of dialect usually occur, and the pronunciation of vowels in words and natural intonation is left to the discretion of the teacher.

Experience has proved the wisdom of this arrangement.

HINTS TO STUDENTS

Be alert and lose no opportunity for study.

You will find long words generally much easier to read than short ones.

Occasional practice with a mirror is sometimes helpful.

After noting peculiarities of a word or phrase in the teacher's face, repeat the same expression while looking in the mirror. It impresses the peculiarities more deeply on the mind, and may prove a help to you.

Children as a rule like to help a student of lipreading. They are easily coaxed into repeating numbers, sums of money, days, dates, etc. Though these lessons are simple, they form a splendid means of practice. Such practice helps the student to overcome difficulties.

A student naturally asks many questions relative to lipreading. It will be helpful to answer some of these.

QUESTION 1. *How long does it take to learn to lipread?*

It takes at least one hundred hours to complete the study of the method in this book. At the end of that time a student should lipread very passably. A good deal depends, naturally, on the temperament, general ability, and the amount of practice the student obtains.

Some lipread very passably in a few months what others would take a year or two to attain.

QUESTION 2. *Will a good lipreader ever be able to lipread a lecture or a sermon?*

Pupils who are not entirely deaf, and who are good lipreaders, often maintain that they can enjoy lectures if their position to the speaker is a favourable one. Lipreading in regard to speakers would be comparatively easy if the speakers kept their heads still (and the student or pupil had a knowledge of the subject or its general trend), but

keeping the head still in an ordinary lecture would be for the speaker unnatural and impracticable.

Hence the amount that can be understood depends on the various circumstances.

QUESTION 3. *Has a teacher ever met a very good lipreading student unexpectedly and been able to hold conversation without difficulties arising?*

This often happens.

QUESTION 4. *How long should a lipreading lesson last?*

The writer advises students studying by the method in this book not to have a lesson longer than from twenty to thirty minutes.

Short exercises of five or ten minutes, at various times throughout the day, are valuable. A certain amount of mental fatigue is initially consequent on a lipreading lesson, but this trains the visual concentrative powers. No lesson should be carried to the point of actual weariness.

QUESTION 5. *Should students who are getting on in years take or commence lessons in lipreading? Does the age of the student matter?*

It does not matter. This book is intended for the use of those who lose their hearing in adult life. While there may be a greater quickness of eye on the part of the young, it is more than compensated on the part of adults by the more earnest desire to acquire lipreading.

THE METHOD

HOW TO USE THE METHOD

Apparatus for the use of the teacher :—

A LARGE EXERCISE BOOK AND PENCIL

or

A SLATE AND PENCIL

or

A SMALL BLACKBOARD AND CHALK.

EACH LESSON is divided into six portions :—

A. A list of words chosen in sequence to teach the various phonetic combinations. These lists are graded throughout the book according to their degree of difficulty. They commence with the simple combination of '*p*' and '*a*,' and the student is guided, step by step, through the difficulties of 'speech-reading,' or, as it is more commonly called, 'lipreading.'

B. This section is given to enable the student to acquire an extensive lipreading vocabulary of various words compiled according to meaning.

It is not a phonetic arrangement.

C. Comprises verbs in various tenses. This is not a grammatical exercise by any means. It is one of the most important sections of a lesson. Rapid reading of pronouns is absolutely necessary for success in lipreading, and practice in the pronouns is most easily given when used with a verb. It is not wise to practise pronouns without the complement of the verb, because the movement of the personal pronouns as I, he, she, it, etc., is almost imper-

ceptible, and when giving them alone, the teacher can scarcely avoid exaggerating the movements.

D. Phrases and statements in common use. A lipreading student should be able to lipread about seven hundred of these phrases after, perhaps, one hundred hours' instruction.

E. The sentences are based on the first four parts of the lesson.

F. A piece of dictation or an oral test should be given after every lesson to test the progress of the student.

Portion A—The teacher must write down the lists of words so that they are large and prominent enough for both student and teacher to see them at the same time. The teacher and student should not sit together looking on one book, because in that case the student does not see the teacher's face at a favourable point of view. The better position is when they are opposite one another.

The following rules apply to each portion of a lesson except the sentences and dictation exercises.

1. The teacher should say each word (or phrase) naturally and distinctly while the student notes peculiarities of movement and similarities of various words or phrases.

2. Using a hand mirror, the student will see the same words on his own face and lips.

3. Test the student's ability to lipread the given words. The teacher should put aside the book and say non-voiced, or very softly, various words in the lesson to see if the student recognises them. If he does not, the book should be taken up again and the procedure in Notes 1 and 2 repeated until the student has mastered that part of the lesson.

Portion B in the first lesson deals with numbers from one to ten. These must be studied and tested, as already explained.

Portion C must follow the rules laid down for portions *A* and *B*.

Portions D and E—These phrases and sentences are given for their speech-reading value.

Portion F—The teacher may finish a lesson by telling an interesting story. This gives an interest to the lesson, and lets the student realise his own progress. The student may repeat the various statements after the teacher to show he is intelligently following the story, or he can write it down as in a dictation lesson. At first the student may find difficulty in following the thread of a story. It is a considerable help if the leading word or phrase in a sentence is written for him. Expert lipreaders seldom require such help, but there is nothing to be gained by puzzling a lip-reading student.

PART I

PART I

LESSON I

1. Vowel *a*.
2 Consonant *p*.

Examples

pack	package	panel
palm	packet	panic
park	palace	parish
part	pallid	parade
past	palate	patch

pastor	panorama
parson	pantomime
passion	paralysis
pattern	paragraph
pancake	parasol
passionate	padlock
palpitate	particular

Reading

Practise lipreading Numbers 1 to 20.

The student will find little difficulty with the following numbers : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20.

Numbers 6, 8, 9, 10, 16, 18 and 19 will require much more practice.

Verb, *to have*

Note.—The practice of pronoun and verb in combination is very valuable to the lipreader.

I have.	Have I ?
He has.	Have you ?
She has.	Has he ?
It has.	etc.
You have.	
We have.	
They have.	
I have not.	Have I not ?
He has not.	Have you not ?
etc.	etc.

Phrases, etc.

Sit down.	Hurry up.
Stand up.	Be quick.
Come here.	Jump up.
Come out.	Be smart.
Go away.	Look sharp.

N.B.—These phrases or commands must be spoken naturally. Otherwise the exercise loses its value.

Exercise 1

1. 7, 9, 4, 3, 6, 8, 14, 11, 2, 19, 17, 10, 16, 12, 1, 5, 13, 15, 18, 20.
2. Have you a parcel for me ?
3. Have you been to the parade ?
4. Have you been to the park ?
5. Have you been all over the parish ?
6. Have you any cloth for a patch ?
7. Have you seen the palms at the palace ?
8. Have you seen the paragraph about the pastor ?
9. Have you been particular about the packet of patterns ?

10. Have you seen the pallid paralysed parson ?
11. Have you been to see the pantomime yet ?
12. The parson of the parish is very particular about the padlock on the park gate.
13. Pack up the patterns in a package for me. Be smart.
14. Divide the packet of pancakes in two parts. Give one part to the parson and keep the other.
15. Have you ever had palpitation ?
16. Have you seen the panorama ?
17. The parson was in a great rage against the people of the parish.
18. The pastor lost his wife's parasol in the park.
19. The pastor is a very passionate man.
20. He has a very particular wife.

Dictation

Any simple piece of composition.

LESSON II

Recapitulation (*already given*)

1. *a*.
2. *p*.
3. Numbers to 20.
4. Verb, *to have*.
5. Phrases.

New Lesson

f

fact	fathom	fanatic
farm	farthing	fatigue
farce	faction	family
fabric	factory	famished
factor	fatuous	familiar
father	faculty	fashionable
fasten	faddist	fascinate
fashion	fantastic	fac-simile

Reading

Practise numbers 1 to 30.

Particularly note the following :—

9 and 19	6 and 16	7 and 17
8 and 18	3, 13, and 30	4 and 14

Verb, *to have* (continued)

I had.
He had.
She had.
It had.
We had.
You had.
They had.

I had not.
He had not.
She had not.
etc.

Had I ?	Had I not ?
Had he ?	Had he not ?
Had she ?	Had she not ?
etc.	etc.

Phrases, etc.

Run off.	Bang the door.
Make haste.	Knock at the door.
Open the door.	Dust the door.
Shut the door.	Open it.
Push the door.	Shut it.

Exercise 2

1. Numbers 7, 19, 4, 23, 11, 16, 29, 13, 30, 18, 20, etc.
2. The father of the family lost a packet in the park
3. The parson ate a pancake because he was famishing.
4. Are you familiar with the fat factor ?
5. Have you a fancy to live with the fascinating family at the farm ?

6. Father was fatigued with carrying the faggots to the factory.
7. The factor fastened the park gate with a chain and padlock.
8. The famished parson got a pancake from the fat farmer's wife.
9. Are you sure there was a panic in the park at the palace?
10. Have you been to the fashionable parade?
11. This fabric is fashionable.
12. Have you walked on all the paths in the park?
13. Have you many parks in this parish?
14. Are you fatigued? Do have a pancake.
15. Father read the paragraph about the farmer's wife in the fashion journal.
16. The factor's family went to see the pantomime at the palace.
17. Fasten that part of the fabric.
18. This fabric is very fashionable.
19. There is a parade in front of the palace.
20. Fasten these faggots together and take them up to the factory.

DICTATION

LESSON III

RECAPITULATION

1. *a*.
2. *p*, *f*.
3. Numbers to 30.
4. Verb, *to have*.
5. Commands, phrases, etc.

NEW LESSON

th

that } thank }
than } thatch }

Reading

Numbers 1 to 100.

Particularly practise the following:—

13 and 30	14 and 40	15 and 50
16 and 60	17 and 70	18 and 80 etc.

Verb, *to have* (continued)

I shall have.
He will have.
She will have.
We shall have.
You will have.
They will have.

* Shall I — ?
Shall I have — ?
Will he have — ?
Will they have — ?
etc.

I shall not.
I will not.
I shall not have —
I will not have —
I shan't, etc.

Will I not ?
Will he not, etc.

* Add suitable words after the verb.

Questions

Are you anxious ?	Are you angry ?
Are you afraid ?	Are you pleased ?
Are you sad ?	Are you lonely ?
Are you tired ?	Are you grateful ?
Are you happy ?	Are you comfortable ?
Are you well ?	Are you heavy ?
Are you satisfied ?	Are you hungry ?
Are you cold ?	Are you thirsty ?
Are you wearied ?	Are you put about ?
Are you warm ?	Are you downhearted ?
Are you interested ?	Are you ill ?
Are you wet ?	Are you ready ?
Are you jealous ?	Are you bored ?
Are you clean ?	Are you mad ?
Are you artistic ?	Are you musical ?

N.B.—The advice already given must be borne in mind —that these questions must not be broken up. Each one forms a complete picture, and must be spoken naturally to benefit the hpreader.

Exercise 3

1. Are you satisfied with the packet of pancakes from the farm ?
2. Have you seen the thatch on the roof of the cottage near the factor's house ?
3. Are you not afraid the parson will leave that package with the pastor in the next parish ?
4. Are you particular that your father should have a comfortable chair at the pantomime ?
5. A panic seized people while the farce was being held at the palace and three people were completely paralysed.
6. Just fancy ! This fabric cost £100.
7. The empty cottage with the thatched roof is a disgrace to the parish.
8. Are you tired ? I have a fancy to go for a walk in the park. Come on.
9. Are you hungry ? Have a few more pancakes. Do.
10. Father called out, 'Are you ready ?' I called back, 'No, I 'm not.'
11. Thank the farmer publicly for the park he has given to the parish.
12 The factor has already done so.
13. Are you not bored speaking for so long to that fat fanatic ?
14. Which farm is he factor for ?
15. Are you anxious to know ? Ask father.
16. Are you warm ? Put up your parasol.
17. The farmer has a wonderful faculty for fashioning the faggots.

18. Father is fatigued with walking in the park.
19. Father found a farthing in the park and gave it to the fat boy at the factory.
20. Ask father to fasten that parcel for me.

DICTATION

LESSON IV

RECAPITULATION

1. *a.*
2. *p, f, th.*
3. Numbers to 100.
4. Verb, *to have.*
5. Commands, phrases, etc.

READING

Any numbers as :—
113, 149, 218, 756, 825, etc.
Dates might also be practised :—
1324 (thirteen twenty-four).
1815 (eighteen fifteen).
1906 (nineteen six).
1297, 1914, 1885, 1900, etc.

VERB, *to have* (continued)

I have had —	Have I had — ?
He has had —	Have you had — ?
She has had —	Has he had — ?
We have had —	etc.
You have had —	
They have had —	
I have not had —	Have I not had — ?
He has not had —	Has he not had — ?
etc.	etc.

I shall have had —	Will he have had — ?
He will have had —	Will you have had — ?
She will have had —	Will they have had — ?
etc.	etc.

I shall not have had —	Will he not have had — ?
He will not have had —	Will you not have had — ?
etc.	etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Don't bang it.	I am very well.
Push it.	Thank you.
Knock.	How do you do ?
Bang !	Are you all well ?
How are you ?	Are you better ?

Exercise 4

1. I must hurry off to the farm. The parson is to meet me there with a parcel.
2. I am pleased to meet you. You are looking very well.
3. I am sorry, but this fabric is not suitable for father. Have you any other to show me ?
4. I am glad to see you all looking so well.
5. I was sorry you had to hurry away from seeing the panorama last night.
6. I must hurry now through the park. The farmer will be fatigued waiting for me.
7. Give me some pancakes and be quick about it. I'm hungry.
8. Have you ever been to Stirling ? Who fought the Battle of Stirling Bridge ?
9. The district around Stirling is very beautiful.
10. Who was born in 1815 ?

11. Who died in 1901 ?
12. What happened in 1513 ?
13. What happened in 1914 ?
14. A hungry man is an angry man.
15. Are you ready ? Father and the farmer are waiting for us.
16. Are you not wearied by that fanatical faddist ?
17. How very fantastically the farmer's daughter has put up her hair.
18. That style of hairdressing is very old-fashioned.
19. Are you jealous of her ?
20. Are you mad ?—jealous of her, indeed !

DICTATION

LESSON V

RECAPITULATION

1. *a.*
2. *p, f, th.*
3. Numbers and dates.
4. Verb, *to have.*
5. Phrases.

NEW LESSON

oo

fool	tool
foolish	tooth
foolscap	toothache
foot	toothpowder
football	toothpick
footstep	poodle
footpath	poor

U ʊ

Reading

a penny	two shillings
a farthing	seven shillings
a halfpenny	half-crown
twopence	half a sovereign
a threepenny	half a guinea
fourpence	a guinea
a shilling	a sovereign

Verb, *to have* (continued)

I may have.	May I have — ?
He may have.	May we have — ?
etc.	etc.
I may not have —	May I not have — ?
He may not have —	May we not have — ?
etc.	etc.
I might have —	Might I have —
We might have —	Might we have —
etc.	etc.
I might not have.	Might I not have — ?
We might not have.	Might we not have — ?
etc.	etc.

Phrases, etc.

How is your mother ?	Quite well, thank you.
How is your father ?	Very well, thank you.
How are you all ?	Fairly well, thanks.
I 'm pleased to see you.	Thank you very much.
Are you on holiday ?	Not yet.

Exercise 5

1. Give me a penny box of toothpowder, please.
2. Have you any foolscap paper? Father wants some.
3. I am sorry you have such toothache. A pennyworth of physic may relieve the pain.
4. That poor farmer has just lost half a sovereign in the park.
5. What a pity! I once lost half a crown as I was walking along the footpath in the park.
6. The parson was very foolish to walk round the parish when his foot was so sore.
7. The football match will be played on that spare patch of ground in the park.
8. Who won the match last week?
9. I don't know. Please lend me sixpence.
10. The toothpick hurt father's tooth. He has toothache now.
11. The new football cost twelve and six. Have you seen it yet?
12. What a fat poodle that is. Give him a pancake.
13. That is the farmer's footstep I hear. See how the poodle has pricked up his ears!
14. Oh, he will soon go to sleep again. He is very fat and lazy.
15. What a fool our factor is!
16. When did he come here? In 1902.
17. Oh! I beg your pardon. I was just watching the parson kicking the farmer's poor old fat poodle.
18. Please give me sixpence to buy a box of toothpowder.
19. What have you done with the half sovereign I gave you last week?
20. I put it in the poor-box last Sunday.

Dictation

LESSON VI

Recapitulation

1. *a, oo.*
2. *p, f, th*
3. Numbers, dates, money.
4. Verb, *to have.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

t

tab	taboo	tambourine
tag	tableau	tandem
tan	tabulate	tangle
tap	take	tangible
tar	tact	tattle
tart	tadpole	taxation
tan	tannin	tartan
tax	tatters	tartar

Reading

one and eleven	thirteen and nine
two and three	fourteen and six
five and six	seventeen and ten
two and nine	nineteen and eleven
four and eight	twenty-five and six
three and five	twenty-nine and six

five and elevenpence halfpenny
two and threepence halfpenny
five and eightpence farthing
one and a penny farthing
nine and tenpence halfpenny
sixpence three farthings

two pounds eight pounds ten pounds
a hundred pounds a thousand pounds
five pounds seventeen and sixpence three farthings
ten pounds fourteen and eightpence halfpenny.

VERB, *to have* (continued)

We may be about to have.	We may have had.
They may be about to have.	They may have had.
etc.	etc.
He may not have had —	May I not have had — ?
They may not have had —	May we not have had — ?
etc.	etc.
He might not have had —	Might I not have had — ?
You might not have had —	Might he not have had — ?
etc.	etc.
Let him have it.	Don't let him have it.
Let her have it.	Don't let her have it.
Let them have it.	Don't let them have it.

PHRASES, ETC.

What ?	Not much.
How much ?	Not very much.
So much !	Not as much.
Too much.	As very much.
Far too much.	As much as.

Exercise 6

1. Perhaps you will lend me sixpence halfpenny ?
2. Perhaps I will. Where is the five pound note I lent you in 1912 ?
3. Please give me a tab for my tambourine.
4. I saw the tax-collector at the door a few minutes ago. How much is the tax ?
5. It is two pounds eighteen. I 've just paid it.
6. That seems rather heavy, doesn't it ?

7. The farmer has to pay thirty pounds seven and nine for the same tax.
8. I wonder who is upstairs? I don't know whose footstep it is.
9. That poor, famished poodle was once a fashionable dog.
10. Lend me three and six to pay the man for these tarts. I am sending them up to the farmer's family. They have been so kind to us.
11. Are you sending these pancakes as well?
12. The factor told me he saw a tadpole in that pond over the way.
13. Have you lost anything? No. Why do you ask? Oh, I thought you were looking for something.
14. Have you taken part in any of the tableaux held at the palace?
15. Don't tarry. Fetch the carriage and drive the paralysed parson round the park.
16. Excuse me, please. I am sorry to trouble you, but you have not tabulated that tax properly.
17. Do help me to unravel this wool. What a tangle it has got into.
18. Tap your tambourine very gently.
19. Don't give us all that tittle-tattle. Use a little more tact.
20. How much did your father pay for the tandem? I don't know, but I shall ask him.

DICTATION

LESSON VII

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, oo.*
2. *p, f, th, t.*
3. Numbers, dates, money.
4. Verb, *to have.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

s

sack	sadly	sarcasm
sad	saddle	sandwich
sap	saddler	savage
sat	salary	satisfy
sag	salmon	satisfactory
sand	saloon	sarcastic
sash	salute	sacrilege
satin	sanction	sagacious
sachet	sacristy	sanctimonious

Reading: Days of the Week

Sunday		morning
Monday		forenoon
Tuesday	Friday	afternoon
Wednesday	Saturday	evening
Thursday		night

Practise as following

Sunday afternoon	Friday afternoon
Saturday morning	Tuesday evening
Tuesday afternoon	Sunday forenoon
Wednesday night	Thursday midnight
Friday morning	Wednesday evening
Monday night	Saturday forenoon

Verb, *to be*

I am.	Am I ?	I am not —	Am I not — ?
He is.	Is he ?	He is not —	Is he not — ?
She is.	Is she ?	She is not —	Is she not — ?
It is.	etc.	etc.	etc.

We are.	I was.	Was I — ?	I was not —
You are.	He was.	Was he — ?	He was not.
They are.	You were.	Were you — ?	You were not.
	etc.	etc.	etc.

Was I not ?
Was he not ?
Were you not ? etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

How many ?	Not so many.
Too many.	Not very many.
So many.	Very many.
Far too many.	As many as.
Not many.	Give me —

Exercise 7

1. The sarcastic savage sat in the saloon eating a fat sandwich.
2. Are you hungry ? Here are some salmon sandwiches.
3. The saddler was very particular to salute the flag.
4. Are you sad ? You should be thankful for the five-pound increase in your salary.
5. Have you a satin frock to put on to go to the party on Saturday night ?
6. I paid one and elevenpence halfpenny for the fabric for my new sash, and it has not been at all a satisfactory purchase.
7. The old man from the saloon called on Thursday morning for the sack of old paper.
8. The saddler looked very sad as he sat on that seat in the park on Saturday afternoon.
9. Why was he sitting there ?
10. Because he had just fallen from his horse and he was resting.

11. The farmer kindly sent a sack of potatoes to the parson and half a sackful to the saddler.
12. Why is that savage so sarcastic ?
13. Because some one had put sand in his sandwich instead of salmon.
14. The saddler looked particularly sanctimonious when I saw him on Sunday night.
15. He was looking anything but sanctimonious when I met him on Monday morning.
16. Were you dressed in tartan for the tableau on Saturday afternoon ?
17. No, but I wore a satin frock with a tartan sash.
18. The pastor's foolish sarcasm made the saddler savage.
19. Are you not sad ? The pattern of the familiar farmer's new suit is too much for tears !
20. Sadly salute the sandwich man. The saloon has sapped his salary.

DICTATION

LESSON VIII

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, oo.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, days.
4. Verbs, *to have, to be.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

oo, ue, ui

soot	soon	suit
sooth	sue	suicide
soothe	suet	suicidal

READING . TIME

six o'clock	one o'clock
nine o'clock	three o'clock
four o'clock	eight o'clock
half-past four	half-past eleven
half-past six	half-past two
quarter-past eleven	quarter-past three
quarter to nine	quarter to five
twenty past ten	twenty past six
twenty to three	twenty to four
ten past four	ten to eleven
twenty-five to nine	twenty-five past six

Note.—'Quarter' and 'twenty' are frequently confused even by very expert lipreaders.

Pay particular attention to both words.

VERB, *to be* (continued)

I have been —	Have I been — ?
He has been —	Has he been — ?
She has been —	Has she been — ?
It has been —	Has it been — ?
We have been —	Have we been — ?
You have been —	Have you been — ?
They have been —	Have they been — ?
I have not been —	Have I not been — ?
He has not been —	Has he not been — ?
They have not been —	Have they not been — ?
etc.	etc.

Yes, he has been —
No, he has not been —
etc.

I shall be —	Shall I be — ?
He will be —	Will he be — ?
They will be —	Will they be — ?
etc.	etc.

I shall not be —	Will you not be — ?
He will not be —	Will she not be — ?
They will not be —	Will they not be — ?

Yes, I shall be — etc.
No, I shall not be — etc.

N.B.—Remember always to add suitable words after the auxiliary verbs, as—

I shall be — there.
He will not be — in time.
They will be — late.
and so on.

Exercise 8

(A)

1. Quarter-past ten on Monday morning.
2. Half-past six on Sunday night.
3. Quarter to four on Monday afternoon.
4. Ten to nine on Tuesday morning.
5. Half-past two on Tuesday afternoon.
6. Twenty-five past seven on Friday night.
7. Twenty-five to four on Wednesday afternoon.
8. Half-past six on Friday night.
9. Half-past eleven on Saturday night.
10. Quarter-past four on Thursday afternoon.
11. Five past eight on Sunday night.
12. Quarter to nine on Saturday morning.

(B)

1 Have you soothed the poor wife of the saddler who is so sad ?
2. Are you hungry ? The suet pudding will be ready very soon.
3. The foolish factor looks very cold. He is badly in need of a new suit.
4. The factor sued the saddler for five pounds eleven and six.
5. Surely that is soot on the farmer's Sunday suit.

6. The foolish farmer should wear a sack round his shoulders when he is working.
7. Are you not satisfied with your salary? Then ask the factor to give you another five shillings a week.
8. The savage poodle has put some dirty foot-marks on my satin sash.
9. What a pity! I gave him two tarts to eat on Saturday night. I made them myself.
10. Perhaps he is ill then!
11. Don't try to be funny.
12. Perhaps he will try to commit suicide if you give him four tarts instead of two.
13. It is foolish to play football on Sunday forenoons. The parson is sure to tell the farmer to have the gate into the park fastened with a padlock.
14. Tack your satin sash well or it will sag.
15. The savage put tar on the old farmer's land.
16. The poor little poodle got a tack in his foot.
17. Father took it out and then soothed the poor poodle.
18. The parson has toothache. How very irritable he looks.
19. Soothe father with suet sandwiches, salmon and tart.
20. How soon can you make me a new suit if I leave the order to-night?

DICTATION

LESSON IX

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, oo, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days.
4. Verbs, *to have, to be.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

b (*note similarity to* **p**)

bad	balm	banter
back	balloon	baptism
badly	ballot	battle
badge	banns	barn
baffle	band	barrow
bag	banana	basket
bark	banish	batch
bath	banner	bazaar

Reading: Seasons, etc.

Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Christmas	Easter	Trinity	Festivals
Quarter	Whitsuntide	Michaelmas	Ascension

Early spring — Mid summer

Late autumn — Mid winter, etc.

Verb, *to be* (continued)

I had been —
He had been —
They had been —
etc.

He had not been —
etc.

I shall have been —
You will have been —
They will have been —
etc.

I may be —
He may be —
They may be —, etc.

Had I been —
Had he been —
Had they been —
etc.

Had they not been —
etc.

I shall not have been —
You will not have been —
They will not have been —
etc.

May I be — ?
May we be — ?
etc.

I may not be —
We may not be —
That may be so.

I might be —	I might not be —
You might be—	You might not be —
They might be —	They might not be —
etc.	etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Lend me.	Here.	Where ?
No.	Because.	When ?
Yes.	Don't.	What for ?
Perhaps.	Why ?	Who ?
Absurd !	How ?	I don't know.

Exercise 9

(A)

1. Autumn of '94.	2. Summer of '85.
3. Spring of '87.	4. Winter of '96.
5. Summer of 1914.	6. Winter of 1910.
7. Spring of 1902.	8. Autumn of '63.
9. Summer of '85.	10. Winter of 1900.
11. Autumn of 1890.	12. Spring of 1915.

(B)

1. Have you a bag for the bananas ?
2. Did the parson call any banns last Sunday morning ?
3. Have you seen my badge ? I remember wearing it in the park on Saturday afternoon.
4. A balloon passed over the park about seven o'clock on Friday evening.
5. Please take this basket of bananas to the bazaar. Take the barrow if the basket is too heavy.
6. Father has asked the parson to arrange another bazaar in the autumn.
7. Have you heard the Salvation Army band play? It plays in our street about ten o'clock every Sunday morning.
8. Please lend me your bag. I will give it back to you on Monday afternoon.
9. When will your baby be baptized ? Next Sunday.

10. Banish the fat poodle from the barn. It barks far too much
11. Each batch of scholars carried a banner across the park.
12. The banners baffled the tax collector.
13. How many pounds have you in the bank.
14. The banker did not give me back my bank-book on Friday morning when I called at the bank.
15. Tell me the date of the Battle of Flodden.
16. What battle was fought in 1871 ?
17. Father has just put the basketful of bananas on the barrow.
18. The parson read out the banns very badly. The farmer and his family were very much annoyed.
19. It was foolish to put your badge in your satin sash. No wonder you lost it !
20. The farmer got a lot of banter in the saloon about the banns which the parson read out on Sunday morning in church.

DICTATION

LESSON X

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, oo, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, seasons.
4. Verbs, *to have, to be.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

b, oo

boo	booth	bullock
book	booze	bulwark
boon	bull	bull's-eye
boom	bully	bull-pup
boot	butcher	bull-dog
boor	bush	booby
booty	bullet	bouquet

Months of the Year

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

Verb, *to be* (continued)

He may be about to —	Let him be.
She may be about to —	Let them be.
They may be about to —	etc.
etc.	
I may have been —	I may not have been—
He may have been —	We may not have been —
They may have been —	They may not have been —
etc.	etc.
I might have been —	We should have been —
I might not have been —	We should not have been —

Phrases, etc.

I beg your pardon.	Pardon me.
I 'm sorry.	Don't mention it.
Excuse me, please.	Not at all.
My mistake.	No trouble at all.
I humbly apologise	Don't think of it.

Exercise 10

(A)

1. March 1914. April 1314.
2. June 1863. February 1885.
3. September 1864. May 1900.
4. June 1912. August 1915.
5. July 1913. May 1914.
6 November 1901. December 1910.
7. Five o'clock in the evening of December 31st.

8. Eight o'clock at night on the 25th of June.
9. Seven o'clock in the morning of August 4th.
10. The 8th of January at two in the afternoon.

(B)

1. Have you any history book with descriptive tales of battles ?
2. Have you seen the bull in the North Park ? Our butcher was afraid of it.
3. Please call for me about ten to ten on Friday morning.
4. Meet me at half-past four on Tuesday afternoon. I shall try to be punctual, but I have a good deal to do then.
5. Let us make it quarter to five. Very well.
6. There seems to be a boom in satin badges—the saddler, the butcher, the farmer, the parson, and the pastor are all wearing them.
7. Are you afraid of bull-dogs ? There is one over there behind that bush.
8. Take these books to the gate keeper at the palace. Go into the park at the side gate.
9. Don't be a booby.
10. Panic seized the parish parson when the pallid pastor approached him in the park with a package of pancakes.
11. It was a great boon to the butcher when the farmer put a bullet in the bull.
12. That fat bully threw the butcher's hat behind the bushes in the park.
13 Does the bully booze ?
14. I 'm not sure, but he certainly looks like it.
15. I am sure I paid this butcher's account last March.
16. He has sent it in again dated from January.
17. How much is it ? Twelve pounds eleven shillings and ninepence.
18. Dear me, who has eaten all that butcher meat ?

19. With your father to dinner every Sunday, the farmer to lunch every Wednesday, and the parson to supper every Friday night, it is a wonder the account is not much bigger!
20. My dear, you are a wonderful manager, and a pretty one to boot.

DICTATION

LESSON XI

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, oo, ui, ue.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons.
4. Verbs, *to have, to be.*
5. Phrases.

NEW LESSON

d (compare movement with **t**)

dab	dazzle	duet
dan	dazzling	duty
daft	dapper	dutiful
dart	damask	durance
dark	damson	duration
dash	doom	duplicate
damp	doomsday	duke
dance	due	dukedom
damage	duly	dukeries

READING

1st, first	7th, seventh	13th, thirteenth
2nd, second	8th, eighth	18th, eighteenth
3rd, third	9th, ninth	20th, twentieth
4th, fourth	10th, tenth	40th, fortieth
5th, fifth	11th, eleventh	60th, sixtieth
6th, sixth	12th, twelfth	100th, hundredth

VERB, *to love*

I love.	Do I love — ?	I do not love —
He loves.	Does he love — ?	He does not love —
She loves.	Does she love — ?	etc.
It loves.	Does it love — ?	
We love.	Do we love — ?	Do I not love — ?
You love.	Do you love — ?	Does he not love — ?
They love.	Do they love — ?	etc.
He loved —		Did he love — ?
She loved —		Did she love — ?
They loved —		Did they love — ?
etc.		etc.
He did not love —		Did he not love — ?
She did not love —		Did she not love — ?
We did not love —		Did we not love — ?
etc.		etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

What a pity !	I 'm coming.
Poor thing.	I 'm just coming.
Never mind.	I 'll be in a minute.
It is finished.	Wait a moment.
That will do.	Wait a minute.

Exercise 11

(A)

1. Monday, 4th of June 1900.
2. Wednesday, 7th of July 1885.
3. Friday, 13th September 1912.
4. Tuesday, 20th March 1901.
5. Saturday, 1st May 1889.
6. Sunday, 2nd November 1913.
7. Thursday, 8th January 1895.
8. Monday, 1st April 1897.
9. Sunday, 9th February 1890.
10. Thursday, 6th August 1915.

(B)

1. The dapper little parson dashed across the park.
2. What for ? He was afraid of the bull.
3. The lights at the palace are very dazzling.
4. The stupid people danced in the park after dark, although the grass was very damp.
5. Do you know if there are any daffodils growing down by the dam in the park ?
6. I don't think so, but if you like I 'll go with you on Saturday morning to look for some.
7. Very well. Call for me about eleven o'clock.
8. That is too early. I 'm due at the parsonage at ten. I 'll expect you about twelve.
9. Why are you going to the parsonage? To help make damson jam. Damsons are plentiful and cheap this year.
10. I forgot to tell you that the factor said considerable damage was done to the daffodils in the park at the palace.
11. What a pity ! How did that happen ?
12. No one knows—it must have been caused by the storm on Wednesday night.
13. We think it is your duty to pay at least five shillings a week towards the support of your father.
14. Have you a sixpence ? Do give it to that poor man. He looks very hungry.
15. There is to be a barn dance at the farm on Friday night. We are all going.
16. Yes, I know. I am lending the farmer's wife some large damask tablecloths.
17. How very kind of you. My brother and I will sing a duet during the evening.
18. The *Doomsday Book* is mentioned here. Do tell me something about it.
19. How much did you pay for that basket of damsons ? Twenty-five shillings.
20. Far too much. Take them back to the shop.

DICTATION

LESSON XII

Recapitulation

1. *a, oo, ui, ue.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons.
4. Verbs, *to have, to be, to love.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

v (compare movement with **f**)

van	variety	valet
vat	varnish	valentine
vanish	vanity	vampire
vacuum	vacation	vanguard
valley	vaseline	valise
vagabond	validity	vapid
value	Vatican	vast
valiant	vase	view

Reading

to-day	a week	noon
to-night	a month	mid-day
to-morrow	a year	mid-night
yesterday	a minute	late
last night	a moment	early
to-morrow night	a second	next month
last week	an hour	next year
last month	a fortnight	next season

Verb, *to love* (continued)

I have loved	Have I loved — ?
You have loved.	Have you loved — ?
They have loved.	Have they loved — ?
etc.	etc.

I have not loved —	Have I not loved — ?
He has not loved —	Has he not loved — ?
They have not loved —	Have they not loved — ?
etc.	etc.
He might have loved —	No, I have not loved.
You might have loved —	etc.
They might have loved —	Yes, I have loved.
etc.	etc.
I have never loved.	I have never been loved.
He has never loved.	etc.
We have never loved.	Have you ever been loved ?
etc.	etc.

I am loved, etc.
I may have been loved, etc.

PHRASES

Wait a bit.	Don't be a second.
Wait a little.	Don't hurry.
Don't wait.	I 'll wait.
Don't wait long.	I 'll wait for you.
Don't be long.	I don't mind waiting.

Exercise 12

(A)

1. The first week in May.
2. The second fortnight of August
3. The last week in June.
4. The second week in October.
5. The eighth day of March.
6. October of last year.
7. July of next year.
8 Early next season.
9. The last week of the year.
10. Every second week.
11. Early every morning.
12. Late every night.

(B)

1. The parson has just gone across the park to see the factor at the palace.
2. Have you ever been to see the Vatican ?
3. There was an accident near here on Monday afternoon. The baker's van was damaged and the vanman was badly hurt.
4. Have you any vaseline ? The factor wants some to put on the back of his left hand.
5. It is the park-keeper's duty to see that no vagabonds sleep in the parks during the nights.
6. What a valiant man the farmer seems to be !
7. Why were you so late in coming to the dance last night ? The first two dances were over before you appeared
8. We came across the valley. We met so many friends that we repeatedly stopped for a chat.
9. When is the long vacation ? During July and August.
10. Can you tell me how much the baker paid to have his van polished so brightly ? How is it done ?
11. The vanity of that fat old farmer is amusing
12. He considers himself a very valiant man.
13. Lend me half a crown, please. I want to pay for this bottle of varnish
14. Did you notice the patch on father's old coat. Mother patched it for him.
15. I wonder where all the damson tarts have vanished to. There don't seem to be any left.
16. There is no necessity to wonder. They have all been eaten.
17. How much is still due to you from that vagabond ?
18. Don't call him names, please—a finer, more valiant man never lived.
19. How many valiant men have you met living down here in this valley ?
20. What a variety of steps that dapper man can dance.

DICTATION

LESSON XIII

Recapitulation

1. *a, oo, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, v.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons.
4. Verbs, *to have, to be, to love.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

m (note similarity with **p** and **b**)

mad	manage	Mahomet
map	mangle	malaria
man	market	malicious
machine	margin	maltreat
magic	mankind	marzipan
magpie	madrigal	manual
mallet	magazine	marvellous
master	material	magnetic
manners	mahogany	malady

Reading: Books of the Old Testament

Genesis	1st Samuel	Esther
Exodus	2nd Samuel	Job
Leviticus	1st Kings	Psalms
Numbers	2nd Kings	Proverbs
Deuteronomy	1st Chronicles	Ecclesiastes
Joshua	2nd Chronicles	Song of Solomon
Judges	Ezra	Isaiah
Ruth	Nehemiah	Jeremiah

VERB, *to manage*

I manage.	Do you manage — ?
He manages.	Do they manage — ?
She manages.	etc.
It manages.	Can you manage — ?
We manage.	Can they manage — ?
You manage.	etc.
They manage.	How do you manage — ?
	How does he manage — ?
	etc.
I cannot manage —	We have managed —
He cannot manage —	You have managed —
They cannot manage —	They have managed —
etc.	etc.
Have you managed — ?	I shall manage.
Has he managed — ?	He will manage.
Have they managed — ?	They will manage.
etc.	etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Take care.	Stand aside.
Be careful.	Stand back.
With care.	Stand well back.
With great care.	Stand forward.
With pleasure.	Stand out.

Exercise 13

(A)

1. Hundredth Psalm.
2. Third chapter of Ruth.
3. Twenty-fourth chapter of Leviticus.
4. Eighth chapter of Proverbs.
5. Eleventh chapter of Jeremiah.
6. Fifth chapter of Esther.

7. Tenth chapter of Ezra.
8. Thirty-first chapter of Job.
9. Fifty-third chapter of Isaiah.
10. Second chapter of 1st Samuel.
11. Twenty-fourth chapter of Deuteronomy.
12. Eleventh chapter of Numbers.
13. Fourth chapter of Song of Solomon.
14. Seventh chapter of Ecclesiastes.
15. Forty-third chapter of Genesis.
16. Eighteenth chapter of Joshua.
17. Third chapter of Second Kings.
18. Sixth chapter of Nehemiah.
19. Fourth chapter of Exodus.
20. First chapter of Proverbs.

(B)

1. Fetch my Bible, please. It is lying under that magazine on the mangle.
2. A man has just been sent by the master with a basket of bananas from the market.
3. Do you think you can manage to do all the mangling this afternoon ?
4. The manners of that man don't impress one very favourably. He seems to me to be mad.
5. He is malicious. There is no madness about it.
6. The man in that machine is the master of the works.
7. Our dapper little master is really a marvel. It is marvellous the way he manages everything.
8. I'm sorry to hear that your father has malaria again.
9. Are you fond of any kind of manual work ? What can you do ?
10. If you had my malady, you would not attempt manual work as a hobby.
11. Father bought me a beautiful mahogany table on Friday. Wasn't it kind of him ?

12. Please go to the market for some material to patch my sash.
13. You might fetch some marzipan sweets also.
14. The market man has varnished my mallet.
15. What is the value of that magnetic belt lying there on the mangle?
16. I don't know. The factor left it on Thursday afternoon.
17. You can see a duplicate of it in the market any day.
18. How soon can you get me some daffodils to put in the vase on my mahogany table?
19. Fetch a bouquet from the garden to give to the little girl.
20 I 'm too tired to go out. Send the man

DICTATION

LESSON XIV

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, oo, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, v, m.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons
4. Verbs, *to have, to be, to love, to manage.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

m, oo

mood	moonshine
moody	moor
moon	move
moonish	moose
moonlight	moot
moonstruck	moorings

READING: BOOKS OF OLD TESTAMENT (continued)

Lamentations	Amos	Habakkuk
Ezekiel	Obadiah	Zephaniah
Daniel	Jonah	Haggai
Hosea	Micah	Zechariah
Joel	Nahum	Malachi

VERB, *to move*

I am moving.
He is moving.
She is moving.
It is moving.
We are moving.
You are moving.
They are moving.

Are you moving?
Are they moving?
etc.

I am not moving.
He is not moving.
etc.

He moved —
She moved —
etc.

He did not move.
We did not move.
etc.

Did you move?
Did they move?
etc.

I have moved.
We have moved.
etc.

Has he moved?
Have they moved?
etc

I have been moved.
They have been moved.
etc.

Have you been moved?
Have they been moved?
etc.

Yes, we are moving.
No, we are not moving.
Why are we moving?
If we move —
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Stand away.	What does it matter?
What is it?	What is the trouble?
What is it about?	What is the idea?
What is it all about?	What is the reason?
What is the matter?	What is the time?

Exercise 14

(A)

1. Third chapter of Malachi.
2. Second chapter of Zephaniah.
3. Sixth chapter of Micah
4. Twelfth chapter of Zechariah.
5. Second chapter of Jonah.
6. First chapter of Habakkuk.
7. First chapter of Haggai.
8. Second chapter of Nahum.
9. Third chapter of Amos.
10. Eighth chapter of Daniel.
11. Sixth verse of the third chapter of the Book of Judges.
12. Fifth verse of the twenty-third Psalm.
13. Eighth verse of the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah.
14. Twenty-second verse of the seventeenth chapter of Proverbs.
15. Sixteenth chapter of Proverbs and the third verse.
16. Twenty-third verse of the third chapter of Job.
17. Fourteenth chapter of Genesis and sixth verse.
18. Sing Psalm ninety-three to tune forty-four.
19. Sing the first four verses of the twenty-second Psalm.
20. Sing the twelfth Paraphrase.

(B)

1. The moon shone very brightly last night. We had a fine walk over the moor.
2. Are you in a mood to dance? I'd like to waltz. Shall we try?

3. Don't move nearer the table. Father has just been varnishing it.
4. How very moody father is. The parson walked across the park with him and he never spoke a word all the time.
5. Was the moon full last night ?
6. Help me to move this basket of bananas off the table. It is damaging my beautiful damask tablecloth.
7. I seem doomed to have bad partners at dances.
8. You are much too dutiful towards those bad dancers. You should just say you are tired and want to sit out.
9. Yes, but one does not always know how a man dances until one begins, then it seems rude to stop.
10. Poor dear ! Are you quite sure of your own steps ?
11. I mangled all the clothes in the basket this morning. Wasn't I dutiful. Mother is thankful to have me at home with her.
12. How much do you think this mallet is worth ? I paid one and elevenpence halfpenny for it.
13. Meet me at the north gate of the park on Monday night at seven o'clock.
14. I'm sorry I cannot meet you. We are going to the church hall to practise singing some old psalm tunes.
15. Whatever for ?
16. To sing them well, of course. How very beautiful those old psalm tunes are.
17. We rarely hear them sung in church nowadays.
18. They are sung oftener in some churches than in others.
19. I suppose it depends on the musical tastes of the parsons.
20. Yes, I suppose it does.

DICTATION

LESSON XV

Recapitulation

1. *a, oo, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, v, m.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, Books of Old Testament.
4. Verbs, *to have, to be, to love, to manage, to move.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

k, c } a

cat	cabbage	camera
cap	cackle	Catholic
car	caddy	candidate
can	catch	carpenter
cad	cashier	cathedral
cab	canvas	calculate
calm	captain	calico
cash	carpet	caterpillar
cart	calendar	carnival

Reading: Weight

a pound	a ton
half pound	half a ton
quarter pound	a hundredweight
a stone	half a hundredweight
half stone	an ounce
quarter stone	half an ounce

VERB, *to catch*

I am catching.	Can he catch — ?
He is catching.	Can you catch — ?
She is catching.	etc.
It is catching.	I cannot catch —
We are catching.	He cannot catch —
You are catching.	etc.
They are catching.	You will catch —
	He will catch —
	etc.
I was catching —	Did he catch — ?
He was catching —	Did you catch — ?
She was catching —	Did they catch — ?
etc.	etc.
I have caught —	I have not caught —
He has caught —	He has not caught —
They have caught —	They have not caught —
etc.	etc.
I may catch —	We might have caught —
He may catch —	You might have caught —
They may catch —	They might have caught —
etc.	etc.

No, I did not catch —
Yes, we caught —
I did not want to catch —
What have you been catching — ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

What time is it ?	Not now.
What day is it ?	Not just yet.
What colour is it ?	After a bit.
What year is this ?	After a while.
Just now.	In a little.

Exercise 15

1. Mr. Brown has just been here canvassing for the new parliamentary candidate.
2. Can you calculate quickly? What will half an ounce of tobacco cost at seven and six per pound?
3. Please fetch me a pound of plums from the market when you go in the afternoon.
4. That golfer there only gave his caddy a threepenny piece.
5. Did you find many caterpillars in the cabbages?
6. Pack these cabbages tightly in the cart very early to-morrow morning. I am going to take them to the market.
7. I went to the bank this morning. The cashier gave me five pounds in silver.
8. Be thankful you have as much as five pounds.
9. Father came home in a cab last night instead of coming in the car as he generally does.
10. That might be because he had a cat in a basket.
11. It was a beautiful, calm, moonlight night, so we went for a walk after the church service on Sunday.
12. Did you hear the caddy cackling when the captain of the golf club missed his ball at the first tee?
13. I expect the captain would not give that malicious caddy a very big tip.
14. The candidate had a camera with him when we saw him at the Carnival on Friday afternoon.
15. Can you calculate the number of yards of canvas it took to cover the large tent?
16. No, but I shall ask the carpenter. He will be able to tell you.
17. Pick up that calendar off the carpet. I wonder who put it there?

18. I paid the cashier at the coal office for a ton of coal. I'm sure they have only sent me fifteen hundredweight.
19. Did you enjoy the chanting of the psalms in the cathedral this morning?
20. The captain has just given me some magazines which have been lying in his cabin for some time. How kind he is.

DICTATION

LESSON XVI

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, oo, ui, ue.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, v, m, c.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, weight, Books of the Old Testament.
4. Verbs, *have, be, love, manage, move, catch.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

c, oo, ui, ue

coo	cube	curio
cook	cubicle	curious
cool	cubit	curiosity
coolie	cute	curate
coon	cure	curator
coop	cupid	cuneal
coot	cushion	cunette
cue	cupidity	cucumber

Reading: Conveyances, etc.

a car	a lorry	a bicycle
a cab	a coach	a tandem
a cart	a motor	a ship
a taxi	a vehicle	a steamer
an engine	a trap	an air-ship
a train	a brake	a sea-plane
a fly	a chariot	a boat
a dog-cart	a bath chair	a gondola
a 'bus	a sedan chair	a canoe
a balloon	a perambulator	a submarine

Verb, *to cook*

I am cooking.
He is cooking.
She is cooking.
We are cooking.
You are cooking.
They are cooking

Are you cooking — ?
Are they cooking — ?
etc.
Can you cook — ?
Can they cook — ?
etc.

I was cooking —
He was cooking —
We were cooking —
etc.

Did he cook — ?
Did you cook — ?
Did they cook — ?
etc.

Have you been cooking — ?
Have we been cooking — ?
Have they been cooking — ?
etc.

I have not been cooking —
We have not been cooking —
They have not been cooking —.
etc.

Have you not been cooking — ?
Has he not been cooking — ?
Have they not been cooking — ?
etc.

Do you like cooking — ?
Does she like cooking — ?
Do they like cooking — ?
etc.

What are you cooking ?
Why are you cooking ?
No, I will not do the cooking.
We prefer to do plain cooking.
etc.

PHRASES, ETC

Soon.	For ever.
Always.	For a bit.
Continually.	For a while.
Repeatedly.	For a long time.
Systematically.	Not for a long time.

Exercise 16

1. The cook bought half a pound of feathers for a cushion from the farmer who lives at the other side of the park.
2. Although it was such a hot morning, the cashier at the bank looked remarkably cool
3. The carpenter from the village gave the cook a calendar which he got from the carter.
4. How very calm and peaceful the sea looks just now.
5. Does one get much nutriment from cabbage ?
6. I don't care for cabbage, but cook does. That is why we get it so often.

7. How curious it is that the sickly curate should be so very fond of cucumber!
8. How much did cook pay for the cap she is wearing?
9. She did not pay for it at all. The carter bought it for her from the little draper's shop near the cathedral.
10. Is Cupid busy with the carter and the cook?
11. Poor carter! I think so. I hope he is fond of cabbage and sauce.
12. How curious it is that there are so many caterpillars on the cabbages this year!
13. Don't you express the same curiosity every year?
14. You had better take these cushions in the cab when you go for your drive in the afternoon.
15. It won't be necessary to take them. We are not going in a cab. We are going in a private motor car.
16. I thought of following you on my bicycle, but I don't think I shall bother.
17. Why not come in the car with us?
18. I daren't. I must reduce my weight by exercise.
19. Eleven stone weight is not too heavy for a woman of your height.
20. Not for some women perhaps, but certainly for me.

DICTATION

LESSON XVII

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, oo, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, v, m, c.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, weights, Books of Old Testament, conveyances, etc.
4. Verbs, *move, catch.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

aw (as in *fall*)

all	talk	ball
call	saw	bald
fall	sauce	bauble
paw	saunter	daub
false	salt	cause
thaw	vault	caution
tall	vaunt	mawkish

Reading: Colours, Shades, Adjectives

white	purple	pink
black	mauve	red
grey	helio	scarlet
brown	green	crimson
blue	dark green	yellow
khaki	magenta	burnt sienna
puce	ultramarine	chrome
orange	violet	lilac
tangerine	grey	

pale	soft
dark	pretty
brilliant	ugly
glaring	hideous
crude	quiet

Verb, *to talk*

I am talking.	Are you talking?
He is talking.	Is he talking?
She is talking.	etc.
We are talking.	He is not talking.
You are talking.	They are not talking.
They are talking.	etc.

I was talking.	Were you talking ?
She was talking.	Was she talking ?
We were talking.	Were they talking ?
etc.	etc.

I was not talking.	Did you talk ?
He was not talking.	Did he talk ?
They were not talking.	Did they talk ?
etc.	etc.

Have you been talking ?
Has he been talking ?
Have they been talking ?
etc.

He has not been talking.
You have not been talking.
They have not been talking.
etc.

I may have been talking, etc.
What were you talking about ? etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

For a short time.	To-morrow.
Not often.	Yesterday.
To-day.	All day.
To-night.	All night.
This evening.	All week.

Exercise 17

1. The curate put salt on the slide in front of his house.
2. The children were not at all daunted. They made another slide.
3. The fat boy at the baker's shop saw an old lady fall on the slide.

4. He vaulted over the counter and ran to help her.
5. The policeman should caution these children.
6. He did not hurry up either when he was called He simply sauntered slowly as usual.
7. Do you know any cure for baldness.
8. Why not wear a wig?
9. The tall curate at the cathedral wears a black hood lined with purple.
10. He also wears a wig and thinks nobody knows about it.
11. What colours do you mix to make green? Blue and yellow.
12. That is not quite the tint necessary. Put a touch of brown in it.
13. I thought the dog's paw was bleeding, but it wasn't. It was covered with red paint.
14. Pass the salt, please.
15. Put a pinch of salt in the sauce. It improves it.
16. Which sauce do you mean, this brown mixture or that yellow one?
17. How saucy you bald men are.
18. Give the sauces their proper names.
19. How curiously cool it is in this vault. What is its capacity in cubic feet?
20. Want of caution caused a terrible calamity to the ship.

DICTATION

LESSON XVIII

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, oo, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, v, m, c.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, weights, colours, Books of Old Testament.
4. Verbs, *move, catch, talk.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

a (as in *fate*)

fate	pale	care	bane
mate	pare	tale	age
date	fare	dame	sage
late	tare	taste	page
bale	bare	save	cage
base	dare	safe	face

Reading: Prepositional Phrases

On the table.	Over the wall.	Towards the light.
On the chair.	Over the gate.	Towards the door.
On the box.	Over the bridge.	Towards the window.
On the floor.	Over the river.	Towards the left.
On the ground.	Over the door.	Towards the right.
On the plate.	Over the gas.	Towards dawn.
On the wing.	Over the way.	Towards morning.
On the contrary.	Over the shop	Towards night.

Verb, *to sail*

I am sailing.	Is he sailing — ?
He is sailing.	Are they sailing — ?
She is sailing.	etc.
It is sailing.	He is not sailing.
We are sailing.	They are not sailing.
You are sailing.	etc.
They are sailing.	I was sailing.
	He was sailing.
	etc.
He was not sailing.	Was he not sailing — ?
She was not sailing.	Was she not sailing — ?
They were not sailing.	Were they not sailing — ?
etc.	etc.

Have you been sailing ?	We may sail
Has he been sailing — ?	He may sail.
Have they been sailing ?	They may sail.
etc.	etc.

No, we have not been sailing.
Yes, we have been sailing.
Where have you sailed from ?
Where are they sailing to ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

A month.	Midnight.
In a month or so.	Next season.
In a month or two.	During the next season.
A fortnight.	After next season.
In about a fortnight.	For another season.

Exercise 18

1. Take this bale of calico with you and leave it in the farmer's care.
2. You will get a chill with your throat bare on such a cold night. Put on a cape.
3. Do take a caramel. They taste very nice.
4. Is it safe to leave that plate and saucer on the floor ?
5. The caddy jumped over the wall to look for his golf ball.
6. Mother has a new sable cape. Father gave it to her for her birthday
7. Is that a tame rabbit ? What name do you give it ?
8. The carpenter did not catch the car this morning, so he was very late for his work.

9. I wonder why the captain has such a large name-plate on his door ?
10. Did you notice that pretty blue calendar hanging on the wall in the curate's study ?
11. Quite a number of people have committed suicide by jumping over the bridge into the river at the foot of the park.
12. That pale mate has been telling a wonderful tale of daring deeds.
13. Doesn't it seem rather cruel to keep that bird in that cage ?
14. Take some potatoes out of that sack and pare them.
15. Who put that plate on the floor ? Lay it on the table.
16. What is the name of that old stone bridge over the river ?
17. I cannot see your face properly. Turn towards the light.
18. Run for the doctor. He just lives over the way.
19. Put some dates on a small plate. Father wants to taste them.
20. I wonder how that particular patch on the ground in the park is so bare ?

DICTATION

LESSON XIX

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, oo, ue, ui, a.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, v, m, c.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, weight, colours, Books of Old Testament.
4. Verbs, *talk, sail.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

n

nap	name	nook
nasty	nape	noose
narrow	nasal	noodle
narcotic	nation	normal
napkin	native	north
navigate	nature	notch
nativity	navy	nominate
natural	noon	nonsense

Books of the New Testament

Matthew	Ephesians	Hebrews
Mark	Philippians	James
Luke	Colossians	First Peter
John	First Thessalonians	Second Peter
Acts	Second Thessalonians	First John
Romans	First Timothy	Second John
First Corinthians	Second Timothy	Third John
Second Corinthians	Titus	Jude
Galatians	Philemon	Revelation

Verb, *to nominate*

I am nominating —
He is nominating —
She is nominating —
We are nominating —
You are nominating —
They are nominating —

Are you nominating — ?
Is he nominating — ?
Is she nominating — ?
etc.
Did you nominate — ?
Did he nominate — ?
Did she nominate — ?
etc.

Did he not nominate — ?
Did you not nominate — ?
Did they not nominate — ?
etc.

Will you nominate — ?
Will he nominate — ?
Will they nominate — ?
etc.

Have you nominated — ?	Have you not nominated — ?
Has he nominated — ?	Has he not nominated — ?
Have they nominated — ?	Have they not nominated — ?
etc.	etc.

No, we have not nominated —
Yes, we are going to nominate —
Yes, we have already nominated —
Why should we nominate — ?
Whom are you going to nominate — ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Mind you own business.	Manage your own affairs.
Don't mind me.	That will do.
Don't think of it.	That is all.
I shouldn't dream of it	Quite enough.
We won't consider it.	Quite sufficient.

Exercise 19

(A)

1. How many books are in the New Testament ?
2. Which is the first book, and which is the last ?
3. How many chapters are in Philippians ?
4. Which book comes after Titus ?
5. Look up the twenty-sixth chapter of Acts.
6. Do you know where to find this verse—'Be ye angry and sin not; let not the sun go down upon your wrath' ?
7. Can you quote John three and sixteen ?
8. Look up the third chapter of Titus.
9. Turn to Revelation, tenth chapter and first verse.
10. Where do we read about the Sermon on the Mount ?
11. Where do we read the Lord's Prayer ?
12. Read the second chapter of Acts.

(B)

1. Who is that man over there dressed in the navy blue suit?
2. I think he is a commander in the Flying Corps.
3. Can you give me a pen nib? This one is very bad.
4. Nonsense! I have just been writing with it myself, and it seemed quite good.
5. Have you a bad cold? Your voice sounds very nasal.
6. Yes, unfortunately, I have a cold. We were sitting in a shady nook for some time last night. The ground must have been damp.
7. Nobody but a noodle would sit in a damp nook in the evening.
8. It was a fine nook to take a nap in.
9. Do modulate your voice a little. I am not deaf.
10. The doctor arrived in the nick of time and saved the poor boy's life.
11. How narrow your table napkin is. I thought table napkins were always square.
12. Wait till I put on my muslin frock. I cannot wear a heavy navy costume at noon on a summer day.
13. How nasty it was of you to wake me up so suddenly from my nap.
14. Not only do the houses face the north, but the street is narrow and disgustingly dirty.
15. It was perfect nonsense to propose nominating that old naval officer as labour member for our burgh.
16. Perhaps there was some purpose behind the nomination.
17. Do you notice how very nasally the natives of this place speak? How do you account for it?
18. I don't pretend to account for it.
19. The carpenter presented the candidate with a notched stick, before the meeting began.
20. Can you tell me the best kind of calico to buy to make table napkins for the children?

DICTATION

LESSON XX

Recapitulation

1. *a, aw, oo, ue, ui, ā.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, v, m, c, n.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, times and seasons, weights, colours, Books of the Bible.
4. Verbs, *talk, sail, nominate.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

e as in *see*

bee	dream	menial
fee	dear	seeker
thee	bean	evil
tea	meek	sea-gull
fear	mean	peacock
knee	beach	eatables
peel	teach	keystone
feel	reach	keeper
feet	veer	tedious
seat	beer	theatre
seam	meal	seizure
seal	penal	feature
team	venal	negro

Reading

Bread and butter.	Pepper and salt.
Bread and jam.	Cream and sugar.
Bread and milk.	Tea and sugar.
Bread and cheese.	Tea and toast.
Ham and eggs.	Curds and cream.
Bacon and eggs.	Strawberries and cream.

Bananas and cream.	Whisky and soda.
Almonds and raisins.	Apples and oranges.
Sulphur and treacle.	Soap and water.
Pen and ink.	A knife and fork.
Paper and envelopes.	Wind and rain.
A hook and eye.	Thunder and lightning.
A needle and thread.	Needles and pins.

VERB, *to feel*

I feel.	Do I feel — ?	Can you feel — ?
He feels.	Does he feel — ?	Can he feel — ?
She feels.	Do they feel — ?	Can they feel — ?
It feels.	etc.	etc.
We feel.	I felt —	Did it feel — ?
You feel.	It felt —	Did you feel — ?
They feel.	He felt —	Did they feel — ?
	etc.	etc.

Do you not feel — ?	Have you not felt — ?
Does he not feel — ?	Has he not felt — ?
Does she not feel — ?	Have they not felt — ?
etc.	etc.

Have you never felt — ?
Has he never felt — ?
Have they never felt — ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Just enough.	A little more, please.
Just a little too much.	Wash your face.
Not much more.	Wash your hands.
No more of it.	Clean your fingers.
Too much of it.	Wipe your nose.

Exercise 20

1. Please pass over the pen and ink I want to write a letter.
2. Nobody touched the bread and butter to-day at tea. They all seemed to prefer bread and jam.
3. That little boy has made himself sick with bananas and cream.
4. This cabbage is absolutely tasteless. There has been no pepper and salt put in it.
5. Have you ever tasted beans with bacon and eggs ?
6. Kneel down, please, and take that piece of orange peel from under the seat.
7. I saw a negro on the beach watching sea-gulls as though he had never seen any before.
8. Have you ever examined the feet of a deer ?
9. Do you know the name of that lady sitting on that seat over there sewing a white seam ?
10. No, why ? She asked me for a needle and thread a few minutes ago.
11. It must be very tedious sewing on such a warm afternoon.
12. Take her some tea and toast.
13. She is making garments for some poor children attending the mission school.
14. The most wonderful feature of the peacock is its tail. It is no wonder the peacock is so vain.
15. The keeper of the seats on the beach looks as though he were rather partial to beer.
16. You don't expect him to afford whiskies and sodas, surely !
17. Fetch me paper and envelopes, please. I want to write a note to Tom's teacher.
18. There is a very evil-looking negro performing at the theatre this week.

19. How did you feel when you got to your feet after slipping on the orange peel ?
20. My knees shook under me. I had to rest for some time on a seat near the beach.

DICTATION

LESSON XXI

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, ă, e, ui, ue.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, v, m, c.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, times and seasons, weights, colours, Books of the Bible.
4. Verbs, *nominate, feel.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

i as in *pin*

pin	tip	picnic	pillow
pick	tin	picture	billow
pill	till	pilgrim	thimble
fin	tit	pimple	dibble
fill	tilt	pistol	dimple
fish	bit	pity	single
thin	bill	pitcher	virgin
thick	kit	fiddle	vixen
knit	kill	tickle	visit

READING : MEASURES

An inch.	A square inch.
A foot.	A square foot.
A yard.	A square mile.
A furlong.	A rood.
A mile.	An acre.

VERB, *to visit*

I am visiting.	Are you visiting — ?
He is visiting.	Is he visiting — ?
She is visiting.	Is she visiting — ?
We are visiting.	etc.
You are visiting.	Are you not visiting — ?
They are visiting.	Is he not visiting — ?
	Is she not visiting — ?
	etc.
I was visiting.	We were not visiting —
He was visiting.	You were not visiting —
She was visiting.	They were not visiting —
etc.	etc.
Did you visit — ?	Will you visit — ?
Did he visit — ?	Will he visit — ?
Did they visit — ?	Will they visit — ?
etc.	etc.
I have visited.	We have been visiting.
We have visited.	You have been visiting.
They have visited.	They have been visiting.
etc.	etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Wipe your fingers.	Get ready.
Brush your boots.	Go and get ready.
Brush your coat.	Get ready quickly.
Brush your hair.	I 'll be ready soon.
Tidy yourself.	I won't be long.

Exercise 21

1. Please fetch a pin and fix this yard of cloth to the bale.
2. Why is baby fidgeting so ? Because Tommy is tickling her.
3. That picture is tilted. Fix it with the tip of your finger.

4. How many feet are in a chain ?
5. How many yards are in a mile ?
6. Move as much as an inch, and off this pistol goes.
7. It is a pity you picked up that pin. The parson thought it might be a sixpence.
8. Don't touch that pimple with a pin. Put a little ointment on it.
9. Would you care to come to our picnic on Saturday ? We leave at half-past two.
10. Thank you very much. I shall be delighted, but where is the picnic to be ? In a dell about three miles away.
11. There will be about fifteen of us altogether, quite a nice party.
12. One man is bringing his fiddle with him, so we may be able to have a little dance.
13. Shall I bring some bananas with me for your friends ? Certainly, if you would like to.
14. Don't you think your aunt just smiles so often in order to show her dimples ?
15. Perhaps you would smile constantly too, if you had dimples.
16. I have not a single pin in my possession. I wonder where all the pins go to ? I bought a pennyworth the other day.
17. What a pity it is that this pitcher has no lid. I wanted to fill it with milk for the pilgrim.
18. Surely it does not matter whether the pitcher has a lid or not.
19. Well, the milk might very easily get spilt.
20. Put a saucer over the pitcher then. That will do instead of a lid.

Dictation

LESSON XXII

Recapitulation

1. *a, aw, ā, e, ĭ, ui, ue.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, m, v, c, n.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, times and seasons, weights, measures, colours, Books of the Bible.
4. Verbs, *feel, visit.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

i as in *pin* (continued)

bib	bitter	diplomacy
big	biscuit	dignity
dim	jingle	diminish
sick	sister	different
sift	vigil	situate
sink	village	vindicate
since	vivid	vinegar
singe	mistake	virago

Reading: Prepositional Phrases

Under the door.	In the drawer.
Under the table.	In the box.
Under the tree.	In the book.
Under the coat.	In the bottle.
Under the chair.	In the shop.
Under your wing.	In the desk.
Under compulsion.	In need.
Under restraint.	In distress.
Under orders.	In disgust.
Under obligation.	In turn.

VERB, *to sing*

He is singing.	He is not singing.
She is singing.	She is not singing.
We are singing.	They are not singing.
You are singing.	etc.
They are singing.	

Can he sing ?	He sang.	He did not sing.
Can she sing ?	She sang.	She did not sing.
Can you sing ?	They sang.	They did not sing.
etc.	etc.	etc.

Shall I sing ?	Did you not sing ?	May I sing ?
Will he sing ?	Did she not sing ?	May we sing ?
Will they sing ?	Did they not sing ?	May she sing ?
etc.	etc.	etc.

Are you going to sing ?	Have you been singing ?
Is he going to sing ?	Has he been singing ?
Is she going to sing ?	Has she been singing ?
etc.	etc.

What are you singing ?
Who asked him to sing ?
Who said you could sing ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

I 'm ill.	I 'm stupid.
I 'm tired.	I 'm shy.
I 'm weary.	I 'm hungry.
I 'm thirsty.	I 'm angry.
I 'm busy.	I 'm sad.

Exercise 22

1. Why is your father put under restraint ?
2. Because he finds it impossible to vindicate himself from the charge against him.

3. Please put this paper of pins and my thimble in the drawer.
4. This is much too thick material for a frock. Please show me a thinner material.
5. Hang your inch-tape up on that nail on the wall.
6. You might go to the baker's to-morrow morning and fetch me a pitcher of barm to make beer.
7. Be sure to take plenty of biscuits to the picnic with you.
8. You need not lose your dignity even if you are in a bad temper. You should have been more diplomatic over the matter.
9. Throw that bill in the fire. Who wants to see it ?
10. I 'm very hungry, but I shall be quite satisfied with bananas and biscuits.
11. I think you should call on the new parson. He is a very different man from the last one.
12. Mother ate too many bananas at the picnic on Saturday, and got quite sick.
13. What time did she come home. About half-past nine.
14. The path from our house to the village is nearly a mile and a half long.
15. Take some vinegar with that cabbage. It improves it.
16. Don't you think the colours in that picture are too vivid ?
17. Give the boy a pitcher and tell him to go for a pint of milk.
18. Get your camera and take a photograph of me sitting on the grass in the park.
19. Put on your silk frock then.
20. That virago should be put under restraint.

Dictation

LESSON XXIII

Recapitulation

1. *a, aw, ā, e, ĭ, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, b, d, v, m, n, c.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, weights, measures, colours, Books of the Bible.
4. Verbs, *feel, visit, sing.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

g as in *go*

gag	good	gauze
gad	goose	gaudy
gain	gold	gorilla
gape	goat	goggle
gauge	gore	gospel
gate	garden	gossip
gale	gamble	gawky
gig	gallop	giddy
give	garment	giggle
gift	geese	guilty

Reading

A piece of cheese.	A bag of coal.
A cup of tea.	A piece of chalk.
A cup of cocoa.	A sheet of paper.
A cup of coffee.	A bunch of keys.
A bunch of grapes.	A bundle of sticks.
A slice of toast.	A yard of cloth.
A pinch of salt.	A sheet of pins.
A bag of meal.	A box of matches.
A jug of milk.	A string of beads.
A jug of water.	A spot of grease.
A barrel of beer.	A blot of ink.
A glass of milk.	A packet of seeds.
A glass of wine.	A bundle of nerves.
A loaf of bread.	A day of grace.

VERB, *to give*

I give —	Am I giving — ?	Do I give — ?
He gives —	Is he giving — ?	Does he give — ?
She gives —	Is she giving — ?	Does she give — ?
We give —	etc.	etc.
You give —	May I give — ?	May I not give — ?
They give —	May we give — ?	May we not give — ?
	etc.	etc.

Did you give — ?	I did not give —
Did he give — ?	He did not give —
Did they give — ?	They did not give —
etc.	etc.

I will not give —	We have not given —
He will not give —	Why have they not given — ?
They will not give —	Are you going to give — ?
etc.	What are you going to give — ?
	etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

I 'm sorry.	I 'm vexed.
I 'm hot.	I 'm annoyed.
I 'm warm.	I 'm anxious.
I 'm cold.	I 'm ready.
I 'm happy.	I 'm glad.

Exercise 23

1. Is a sovereign made of pure gold ?
2. There was very little gospel about the parson's address.
3. What a gossip that woman is. She is always at her garden gate looking for some one to talk to.
4. Nobody does speak to her if they can help it.
5. What a little goose that girl is. She has sewn this garment up on the wrong side.
6. It was considerate of you not to giggle when father fell over the chair.

7. Did you see the horse galloping across the park?
8. Do you think the gardener was guilty of stealing the game?
9. It would be difficult to gauge the height of the Castle Rock.
10. Tell the porter to fetch up all our goods from the station.
11. I stood gaping when I saw so much gambling going on.
12. The curate's wife is coming this afternoon. Be sure to offer her a cup of tea.
13. Auntie has been ill in bed since Friday. I have just taken her a nice bunch of grapes.
14. Lend me your bunch of keys for a minute, please. I have mislaid mine.
15. There is a poor man at the door. Go and give him some bread and a piece of cheese.
16. Tom is a careless boy. He has let a drop of ink fall on that clean sheet of paper.
17. Take a bottle of wine to that small house at the east-end of the village. The old man there is ill.
18. Poor old man. He is over eighty.
19. Fetch a pail of water to pour over these steps.
20. Then get a glass of milk for mother. She looks very tired.

DICTATION

LESSON XXIV

Recapitulation

1. *a, aw, oo, ā, e, ī, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, n, d, c, k, n, g.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, weights, measures, colours, Books of the Bible.
4. Verbs, *visit, sing, give.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

o as in *no*

pole	bone	tomato
pore	tone	locate
pose	dose	domestic
porch	rose	dolorous
poet	hose	foreman
fore	nose	foretell
fort	toast	forestall
force	ghost	poacher

Reading: Names

N.B.—Substitute names of persons known to the lip reader. This lesson otherwise has no practical value.

Tom	Annie	Mr. Thomson
John	Daisy	Mr. Smith
James	Ella	Mrs. Watson
Andrew	Lucy	Mrs. Robinson
Alex.	Jessie	Miss Anderson
Peter	Fanny	Miss Johnston

VERB, *to know*

I know —
He knows —
She knows —
We know —
You know —
They know —

Do you know — ?
Does he know — ?
Does she know — ?
etc.
Did he know — ?
Did she know — ?
Did you know ? —
etc.

I do not know —
He does not know —
She does not know —
etc.

I did not know —
He did not know —
She did not know —
etc.

Did they not know — ?
Did you not know — ?
Did he not know — ?
etc.

Did he ever know — ?
Did she ever know — ?
Did you ever know — ?
etc.

He might have known —
You might have known —
They might have known —
etc.

Has he known — ?
Has she known — ?
Have they known — ?
etc.

How do you know — ?
When did you know — ?
Do you want to know — ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Pull up the window.
Pull up the blind.
Pull down the blind.
Half way.
Not so far.
From the top.
Pull it straight.
How sunny it is.
How warm it is.
Open the window.

Exercise 24

1. How many children has Mrs. Robertson ?
2. Four. Bella is the oldest. The youngest is a boy of five.
3. He is called Kenneth. Rather a pretty name, isn't it ?
4. I think John is a much nicer name.
5. Peter and Fanny have just gone to the market to buy a bunch of grapes.
6. Is there any news in the paper this morning ? Nothing important.
7. I 'm so happy to see Andrew going about again. He has been ill for about five weeks.
8. Nellie was the belle of the ball last night. She looked perfectly dazzling.
9. Tom and Lizzie were too late for the first three dances at the ball. It was quarter to ten when they arrived.
10. I 'm vexed with James. He forgot to varnish the door.
11. I met the parson in the church porch on Sunday morning. He looked very mournful.
12. Our head clerk told me the company is going to pay a bonus this year.
13. Did you know that the poet maintains he saw a ghost on Friday night.
14. I don't wonder at it, after the awful poetry he has written.
15. What is the foreman posing like that for ? Don't you see he is going to have his photograph taken ?
16. What is there for supper ? Just the same as usual, bread and butter and tomatoes.
17. How giddy one gets looking down from the Tower !
18. Mr. Thomson was returned head of the poll at the last Parish Council Election

19. How horrid it is to have a snub nose like mine. There is simply no use trying to look dignified.
20. Fetch a loaf of bread from the baker's shop at the corner when you come home at four o'clock.

DICTATION

LESSON XXV

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, o, oo, ā, e, ĭ, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, n, d, i, k, n, g.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, weights, measures, colours, names, Books of the Bible.
4. Verbs, *visit, sing, give, know.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

o as in *no* (continued)

more	mole	sober	moment
door	mope	soda	modish
soap	cold	social	mourning
sole	coal	soldier	mournful
soul	coat	sophist	cocoa
sore	coax	solace	colonial
vote	coast	sojourn	collection
mode	core	vocal	corrosive

READING: PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

At least.	On fire.	After all.
At ease.	On duty.	After work.
At rest.	On deck.	After hours.
At peace.	On guard.	After business.
At play.	On trial.	
At leisure.	On probation.	

Up a tree.	By car.
Up the street.	By train.
Up the way.	By letter.
Up the river.	By day.

VERB, *to vote*

I vote.	I am voting.	I am not voting.
He votes.	He is voting.	We are not voting.
She votes.	She is voting.	They are not voting.
We vote.	etc.	etc.
You vote.		
They vote.		

Are you voting — ?	Are you not voting — ?
Is she voting — ?	Is she not voting — ?
Are they voting — ?	Are they not voting — ?
etc.	etc.

I voted —	Did you vote — ?
We voted —	Did he vote — ?
They voted —	Did she vote — ?
etc.	etc.

Did you not vote — ?	I shall vote.
Did he not vote — ?	He will vote.
Did they not vote — ?	They will vote.
	etc.

I have been voting.	Have you been voting ?
He has been voting.	Has he been voting ?
They have been voting.	Have they been voting ?
etc.	etc.

Whom did you vote for ?
Where did you vote ?
etc.

Why did you not vote ?
Are you going to vote ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Be quiet.	Hold your tongue.
Don't move.	Stop talking.
Sit still.	Stop that noise.
Watch.	Open your mouth.
Pay attention.	Shut your eyes.

Exercise 25

1. Is your father still at work ?
2. How much does he get a week ?
3. Don't sit and mope there in the cold.
4. Come along up the street with me and see the new coats in the window of the corner shop.
5. Which candidate did you vote for ? Mr. Brown the Socialist, of course.
6. I did not know you were a Socialist.
7. I have been a Socialist for the past four years at least.
8. Why did you put coal on the fire with your bare fingers ? Go this moment and wash your hands. Use plenty of soap.
9. A boy has just brought word that father is to be on duty to-night, so I need not hurry home.
10. Your new mole costume is not very modish.
11. Father gave me the money for it and chose the style.
12. How very cold it is to-night. Run upstairs and fetch me my fur coat.
13. Are you going to the coast as usual in June ? Yes, I think so.
14. Fetch a cup of cocoa for this poor wounded soldier. He looks worn out.
15. Use all your vocal powers, and shout with me 'Votes for Women.'
16. I will, if you give me fried sole and a cup of cocoa for supper.

17. Which policeman was on duty the night the drunken soldier went up the river in a boat ?
18. Father wants some soft soap to rub in the insides of the soles of his socks to keep his feet from being blistered when he walks.
19. Don't forget to put a packet of cocoa in his coat pocket.
20. I don't consider for a moment that it is right of you to sit at home and mope simply because you are left at home now alone.

DICTATION

LESSON XXVI

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, o, oo, ā, e, ĭ, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, h, m, d, c, k, n, g.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, colours, weights and measures, etc.
4. Verbs, *give, know, vote.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

l

lamb	lame	lip	lost
land	lane	lisp	lofty
lamp	lake	literal	lobe
lark	late	lick	local
lash	loom	liberal	lonely
last	look	lock	leer
lace	loop	lobster	leaf
lady	loose	lodger	leaves

READING

A pair of boots.	A pair of stockings.
A pair of shoes.	A pair of socks.
A pair of heels.	A pair of gaiters.
A pair of trousers.	A pair of leggings.
A pair of sleeves.	A pair of earrings.
A pair of cuffs.	A pair of scissors.
A pair of spectacles.	A pair of pincers.
A pair of opera glasses.	A pair of tongs.
A pair of eye-glasses.	A pair of laces.

VERB, *to look*

I am looking.	I look —	Are you looking — ?
He is looking.	He looks —	Is he looking — ?
She is looking.	She looks —	Is she looking — ?
We are looking.	etc.	etc.
You are looking.		
They are looking.		

He is not looking —	Are you not looking — ?
She is not looking —	Is she not looking — ?
We are not looking —	Is he not looking — ?
etc.	etc.

I looked.	We did not look —	Did he not look — ?
He looked.	You did not look —	Did you not look — ?
We looked.	They did not look —	Did they not look — ?
etc.	etc.	etc.

I shall look —	Will you look — ?	I have looked —
He will look —	Will she look — ?	He has looked —
They will look —	Will they look — ?	They have looked —
etc.	etc.	etc.

I have not been looking.
What have you been looking at ?
Whom have you been looking at ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Keep up your head.	I don't think so.
Turn round.	I don't agree.
Look this way.	I don't regret it.
Look away.	I don't believe it.
Look here.	I can't believe it.

Exercise 26

1. Our lady lodger borrowed my small pair of scissors to trim her lamp.
2. She looks a rather lonely woman.
3. Fetch my eye-glasses. I want to take a good look at those skeleton leaves which I found in the lane.
4. What does that lame man want? He has called from the shop for a pair of boots which I want repaired.
5. My lip is sore. I cannot speak properly. Do you notice that I 'm inclined to lisp?
6. A sore lip won't cause you to lisp!
7. My landlady helps herself most liberally to my things. I am sure she is wearing a pair of my stockings just now.
8. Why do you not leave her and go to other lodgings?
9. I like the view of the lake from this window.
10. You should wear a pair of warm cuffs and a pair of gaiters also during this cold weather.
11. I saw such a dainty pair of shoes in a boot shop in town this morning.
12. I was almost tempted to buy them, but they were too expensive for me.
13. How much were they? Twenty-five and six
14. How very lonely that lady over there looks—that one standing near the loom.
15. She is very kind to the local lace workers. She has not very much money, but she is very liberal with what she has.

16. My lame lodger found a pair of gold eye-glasses among some dried leaves in the park.
17. Fetch me a lighted lamp and help me to look for a half sovereign which I dropped just now.
18. Is your local Member of Parliament Liberal or Conservative ?
19. Neither ; he is a Labour member.
20. There is a most beautiful lake at the foot of the lane which leads from the farm.

DICTATION

LESSON XXVII

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, o, oo, ā, e, ī, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, m, d, c, k, n, g, l.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, colours, weights and measures, etc.
4. Verbs, *give, know, vote, look.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

ī as in *pie*

pie	sign	tired
pine	light	sigh
pile	tile	siphon
pint	title	digest
pipe	bind	digestion
file	bird	digress
fine	bite	diocese
fire	site	finance

READING: A PAIR OF (continued)

A pair of gloves.
A pair of mittens.
A pair of puttees.
A pair of curtains.
A pair of sheets.
A pair of shears.
A pair of kippers.
A pair of vases.

A pair of wings.
A pair of scales.
A pair of skates.
A pair of blankets.
A pair of towels.
A pair of oars.
A pair of horses.
A pair of ornaments.

VERB, *to dive*

He is diving —	Can you dive — ?	I dived.
She is diving —	Can he dive — ?	He dived.
They are diving —	Can they dive — ?	We dived.
etc.	etc.	etc.
Did you dive ?	I did not dive.	I cannot dive.
Did he dive ?	He did not dive.	He cannot dive.
Did they dive ?	They did not dive.	They cannot dive.
etc.	etc.	etc.

I have never dived —	Have you ever dived — ?
He has never dived —	Has he ever dived — ?
They have never dived —	Have they ever dived — ?
etc.	etc.

He is just about to dive.
She is just going to dive.
Where did you dive from ?
Who taught you to dive ?
Are you not afraid to dive ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

I quite agree.
I 'm quite sure.
I 'm not quite certain.
I 'm not quite sure.
Be quite sure.

Be accurate.
That 's mine.
That 's yours.
That 's not mine.
That 's not yours.

Exercise 27

1. What time is it ? Twenty-five past nine.
2. Do give me a bite of your apple.
3. I will, if you give me a glass of wine.
4. Look at this pile of garments I have to mend. I shall never find time to put them right.
5. What an untidy fireplace you have.
6. Where did you get those tiles from ?
7. Are you not tired after your long cycle ride ?
8. Have you seen the site chosen for the new church in this diocese ?
9. You seem to go to extremes with everything. Why did you make this shirt so tight ?
10. Speak to the point, please.
11. Why did you not lift that pie with both hands ? It looks very heavy.
12. What a sight that titled lady looks on a bicycle !
13. It is nearly twenty minutes since that pile of cork went on fire and there is no sign yet of a fire-engine
14 I hope your digestive organs are in good condition if you intend to eat much of that pie.
15. I shall drink a pint of cider after I 've eaten the pie.
16. Will you please bind up my finger with a piece of fine linen ? It was cut just now when the syphon of soda-water burst.
17. You might give me just a tiny bit of pine apple, please. It looks so very tempting !
18. What a horrible leer the landlord gave when he called to-day for the rent.
19. You may ride into town with me to-day if you care to stand on the back of my bicycle.
20. There was terrible financial distress among the book-binders during the strike.

Dictation

LESSON XXVIII

Recapitulation

1. *a, aw, o, oo, â, e, ı, ĭ, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, m, d, c, n, g, l.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, colours, weights, measures, etc.
4. Verbs, *know, vote, look, dive.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

i (continued)

vital	cipher	guile
vine	cider	guide
violet	nigh	lion
violin	night	life
miser	nitre	right
miner	nice	ride
migrate	nine	rime
mire	giant	minor

Reading

A squally day.	A bright night.
A blowy day.	A rainy morning.
A sunny day.	A dull morning.
A fine day.	A wet morning.
A windy day.	A dirty morning.
A wet night.	A starry sky.
A stormy night.	Warm weather
A moonlight night.	Nasty weather.

VERB, *to guide*

I am guiding —
He is guiding —
She is guiding —
We are guiding —
You are guiding —
They are guiding —

Are you guiding — ?
Is he guiding — ?
Are they guiding — ?
etc.
Can you guide — ?
Can he guide — ?
Can they guide — ?
etc.

Do you guide — ?
Does he guide — ?
Do they guide — ?
etc.

Do you not guide — ?
Does he not guide — ?
Do they not guide — ?
etc.

I guided —
He guided —
She guided —
etc.

Did you guide — ?
Did he guide — ?
Did she guide — ?
etc.

I did not guide —
He did not guide —
We did not guide —
etc.

Will you guide — ?
Will he guide — ?
Will they guide — ?
etc.

Have you been guided — ?
Has he been guided — ?
Have they been guided — ?
etc.

Has he not been guided — ?
Who has been guiding you — ?
Will you guide me — ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Whose is it ?
Whose is this ?
No, it isn't.
Is it yours ?
Is it his ?

Is it hers ?
Yes, it is.
No, it is not.
Perhaps it is.
Perhaps it is not.

Exercise 28

1. What a pity it is that poor blind man should have to play his violin in the street on such a wet night!
2. Do go and give him this sixpence. Tell him to go home.
3. The miners in this district are nearly all Socialists.
4. I like nothing so well as a nice long ride on horseback on a clear moonlight night.
5. What a cold morning it is! Please fetch me a bottle of cider.
6. Don't you think it is rather pathetic to see those lions shut up in those small cages in the circus?
7. I think it is a shame.
8. Can you make girdle scones? I would like some.
9. Please oblige me with a loan of your microscope for a few minutes till I look closely at those leaves.
10. They say there is to be a giant at the carnival this year. Here is his portrait.
11. I think I 've seen him before.
12. Give Annie a white ribbon to bind up her hair. It is very untidy.
13. This is such a fine morning, it is a pity to stay at home. Let us go into town by car.
14. You might fetch some violets from the florists in the market.
15. What a greedy man that Castle Guide is. He never seems satisfied with his tip. I wonder what he expects?
16. Can you decipher this letter? It must have been written nearly fifty years ago. The style of writing is very beautiful.
17. The miser who lives in that little cottage at the foot of the lane made a hundredweight of coal last him nearly six months.

18. How very windy it was on Sunday night. We did not go to church.
19. That stout lady in the milliner's shop plays the violin very nicely.
20. They say she is rather bad-tempered. She gets quite violent at times.

DICTATION

LESSON XXIX

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, o, oo, ā, e, i, ĭ, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, m, d, c, n, g, l.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, colours, weights, measures, etc.
4. Verbs, *vote, look, dive, guide.*
5. Phrases, sentences, etc.

NEW LESSON

r

rapid	rock	room	reach
rat	romp	rule	rich
rabbit	rot	rook	ribbon
ramble	rosin	root	riddle
race	roster	read	ripple
range	roast	real	right
rare	roll	ream	ripe
rave	rope	reap	rifle

READING

sugar-tongs	salt-cellar	cork-screw
tea-spoon	bread-basket	pen-knife
cream-jug	beehive	pocket-book
pepper-box	hat-pin	cheque-book
mustard-pot	crochet-hook	flower-pot
coffee-pot	button-hook	horshoe
egg-cup	pin-cushion	coal-scuttle

VERB, *to read*

I am reading —	I read —	Are you reading — ?
He is reading —	He reads —	Is he reading — ?
She is reading —	She reads —	Is she reading — ?
We are reading —	etc.	etc.
You are reading —		
They are reading —		

I am not reading —	Are you not reading — ?
He is not reading —	Is he not reading — ?
She is not reading —	Is she not reading — ?
etc.	etc.

Can you read — ?	Can I not read — ?
Can she read — ?	Can he not read — ?
Can they read — ?	Can we not read — ?
etc.	etc.

I was reading —	Did you read — ?
He was reading —	Did she read — ?
They were reading —	Did they read — ?
etc.	

I have read —	I have not read —
He has read —	He has not read —
She has read —	She has not read —

What have you been reading ?
Will you allow me to read ?
What is he going to read ?
Are you fond of reading ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Feel this.	Leave it alone.
Feel that.	Let it lie.
Catch this.	Let it lie where it is.
You 'll catch it.	Feel the weight of it.
Leave it.	Don't let it fall.

Exercise 29

1. I am sure there is a rat under the dining-room table.
2. Father is rather annoyed because the hot-water tap in the bathroom is loose again.
3. Tom wished he had taken a rifle with him when he went that long ramble the other day, because he saw so many rabbits.
4. We had rabbit pie for dinner on Thursday.
5. Go and have a race round the garden. Then come right in and go to bed.
6. Please roll up that ribbon and lay it beside the book I was reading.
7. Jane placed the empty coffee-pot on the kitchen range, and, of course, it cracked with the heat.
8. Lend me your pen-knife, please. I want to try to uproot this plant.
9. It is rather hard to think we can have no beer to drink because the corkscrew is lost.
10. Don't give me a riddle. It is a very rare thing for me to guess one correctly.
11. We shall have to get another flower-pot for this plant. This pot is rather small.
12. Will you kindly give me a portion of the root ?
13. The prize of a couple of hat-pins was given to the lady who won the first race at the ramble on Saturday.
14. How rapidly the sailors pull in the ropes as the ship leaves the pier.
15. We are having roast beef for dinner to-day. Father is rather fond of it.
16. How rapidly the coal in the coal-scuttle seems to be used up. I am constantly filling it.
17. It is a rare thing to see the mustard-pot clean.
18. Cook has placed an inverted egg-cup right in the middle of the rabbit pie.

19. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.
20. Please roll some ribbon round that small flower-pot. It looks very bare as it is.

DICTATION

LESSON XXX

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, o, oo, ɑ, e, i, ɨ, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, n, d, c, n, g, l, r.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, colours, weights, measures, compound words, etc.
4. Verbs, *look, dive, guide, read.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

ɒ as in *pot*

pot	top	doctor	moderate
pocket	tonic	sock	modulate
folly	towel	solemn	corpse
foster	body	sort	convent
fop	bog	sovereign	cork
fork	bonnet	volume	lock
forest	don	volunteer	locket
forget	donkey	monogram	rocket

READING: MEALS, ROOMS, ETC.

breakfast	kitchen	dining-room	sitting-room
luncheon	scullery	drawing-room	consulting-room
tea	cellar	parlour	billiard-room
dinner	pantry	study	bathroom
supper	press	library	nursery

ʊ ə

VERB, *to forget*

I forget —	Do you forget — ?	Do you not forget — ?
He forgets —	Does he forget — ?	Does he not forget — ?
She forgets —	Do they forget — ?	Do they not forget — ?
We forget —	etc.	etc.
You forget —	I forgot.	I did not forget —
They forget —	He forgot.	He did not forget —
	They forgot.	They did not forget —
	etc.	etc.

I have forgotten —	Have you forgotten — ?
He has forgotten —	Has he forgotten — ?
They have forgotten —	Have they forgotten — ?
etc.	etc.

Has he not forgotten — ?
Does she never forget — ?
What have you forgotten — ?
What do you think she has forgotten — ?
What did you forget — ?
Where did you forget to go ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Good evening.	What is the matter ?
Good afternoon.	Leave that to me.
Good morning.	Don't talk nonsense.
Good night.	All in good time.
Good-bye.	What 's to be done ?

Exercise 30

1. That lazy girl was late with breakfast again this morning.
2. After all, she had forgotten to put the egg-cups on the table, and there was no bread and butter down.

3. That young doctor is just here on a fortnight's probation.
4. Have you got another copy of that volume of poems which I bought from you last week ?
5. No, I am sorry, but there is a copy in the Public Library which you might borrow.
6. My copy was lying on my study table this morning when some one very carelessly knocked the ink-pot over it and ruined it.
7. The new volunteer has his monogram on the back of his watch.
8. My cousin has shut up her house altogether and now leads a solitary life in a quiet country place.
9. The doctor looked very solemn as he came out of father's bedroom this morning. He says father is in very poor condition.
10. He had a long consultation in the Library with the specialist from Cork.
11. Please sort my socks for me. Such a lot of them require darning.
12. You forgot to lock your desk in the study last night. I felt tempted to look for a sovereign or two.
13. I 'm sorry there is not much for dinner to-day. The pantry door was locked, and I forgot to give the maid the key before I went out.
14. Don't look so solemn about it. Let us have a good supper later on.
15. The doctor goes into his consulting-room every morning immediately after breakfast.
16. I found one of baby's socks lying on the nursery floor. It was torn right up the leg as if she had caught it on a nail.
17. I think baby requires a tonic. She looks a little out of sorts.
18. You might please go down to the library and fetch me the bulky volume you will find lying on the desk.

19. That roller towel in the scullery is disgustingly dirty. Please go to the press and fetch a clean one.
20. What folly it was for father to leave all those sovereigns loose in his pocket. No wonder he lost so many of them.

DICTATION

LESSON XXXI

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, o, oo, ā, e, i, ĭ, ŏ, ue, ui.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, m, d, c, k, n, g, l, r.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, colours, weights, measures, compound words, etc.
4. Verbs, *dive, guide, read, forget.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

W

want	wavy	wit	wife
walk	waste	with	woe
waltz	ware	wind	wont
ward	wood	wish	woke
want	wool	witch	wicked
water	wolf	wipe	wind
wave	woman	wild	widow

READING

The leg of the table.	The key of a door.
The handle of the door.	The neck of a bottle.
The arms of the chair.	The sleeves of a coat.
The spout of the kettle.	The inside of a box.
The point of the pin.	The outside of a box.
The eye of the needle.	The prongs of a fork.
The back of the chair.	The handle of a knife.
The blade of the knife.	The back of a book.

VERB, *to wish*

I wish.	I do wish —	I do not wish —
He wishes.	He does wish —	He does not wish —
She wishes.	She does wish —	She does not wish —
We wish.	etc.	etc.
You wish.	Do you wish — ?	Do you not wish — ?
They wish.	Does he wish — ?	Does he not wish — ?
	Does she wish — ?	Do they not wish — ?
	etc.	etc.

I wished —	I did not wish —	I never wished —
He wished —	He did not wish —	He never wished —
We wished —	We did not wish —	They never wished —
etc.	etc.	etc.

I have often wished —
Do you ever wish — ?
Have you never wished — ?
Tell me your greatest wish.
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Congratulations !	As you please.
That 's right !	As you like.
That 's excellent !	As you will.
That will do splendidly.	As you think.
Very well indeed.	Whatever you say.

Exercise 31

1. Let us move the table and chairs in the dining-room and have a waltz.
2. I have just found the handle of a knife on the kitchen floor.
3. Tell the washerwoman to fetch in plenty of wood and coal from the cellar before she leaves.

4. I want some paper to cover the back of this book to keep it clean.
5. Tom ran the point of a needle into his little finger this morning. It was rather painful.
6. If you have lost the corkscrew break the neck of the bottle with the big key of the front door.
7. Father laid his watch on the top of his desk. The maid knocked it over and smashed the face of it.
8. Father was in a wicked temper about it, and the maid looked rather woebegone.
9. I wish I could afford to buy him a new watch.
10. Wipe your eyes, and don't worry any more about it.
11. At the Fair last night the witch caught hold of the sleeve of my coat. I was afraid of her.
12. Come and walk with me through the woods down towards the waterworks. The wind will put some colour in your cheeks.
13. Tom has just taken the knot out of his bootlace with the prong of a fork.
14. I wish you would wipe those spots of ink off the top of the desk.
15. Why do you always hang your towel on the back of the chair in your bedroom ?
16. What is the name of that woman dressed in widow's weeds ? She is a very wicked-looking woman.
17. The wolves we saw in the Zoo to-day did not look very wild.
18. A friend sent us a box of tea from India. The box was lined inside with zinc.
19. You are a witch. How did you know the pattern of ribbon was between the pages of the book.
20. Ask the woman to fetch up some more wood for the dining-room fire. It is nearly out.

Dictation

LESSON XXXII

Recapitulation

1. *a, aw, ŏ, o, oo, ā, e, i, ĭ, ui, ue, w.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, m, d, c, k, n, g, l, r.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, colours, weights, measures, compound words, etc.
4. Verbs, *read, forget, wish.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

New Lesson

h and wh

hand	hoop	hobble	whale
hard	hook	hire	wheat
handsome	home	hide	whoop
harbour	hope	hiss	white
hawk	horse	whack	whit
haul	horror	what	whin

Reading : Places in the District

(*N.B.*—Substitute the names of places familiar to the student.)

Princes Street.	Shandwick Place.	Murrayfield.
West End.	Lothian Road.	Morningside.
Waverley.	Tollcross.	Newington.
Mound.	Pilrig.	Portobello.
Hanover Street.	Bridges.	Joppa.
Frederick Street.	Waterloo Place.	Leith.

VERB, *to hope*

I hope —	I am hoping —	Are you hoping — ?
He hopes —	He is hoping —	Is he hoping — ?
She hopes —	We are hoping —	Is she hoping — ?
We hope —	etc.	etc.
You hope —	Do you hope — ?	Did he hope — ?
They hope —	Does he hope — ?	Did she hope — ?
	Does she hope — ?	Did you hope — ?
	etc.	etc.

I was hoping —	Was he hoping — ?
He was hoping —	Was she hoping — ?
We were hoping —	Were they hoping — ?
etc.	etc.

We have been hoping —	Have you been hoping — ?
He has been hoping —	Has he been hoping — ?
She has been hoping —	Have they been hoping — ?
etc.	etc.

Do you give us any hope ?
Is there any hope ?
What did you hope for ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Little by little.	Piece by piece.
Bit by bit.	Day by day.
Step by step.	Inch by inch.
Moment by moment.	One by one.
Year by year.	Two by two.
Page by page.	Stitch by stitch.

Exercise 32

(A)

1 Meet me at the West End on Thursday night at half-past seven.

2. Let us go for a walk to Murrayfield on Saturday night.

3. We have to meet father at Waterloo Place to-night at seven o'clock.
4. How far is it from here to Shandwick Place ?
5. I saw you standing at the top of Hanover Street on Monday afternoon about quarter past three.
6. Yes, but I was at the wrong place. I should have been standing at the top of Frederick Street.

(B)

1. Do come up to my bedroom and hook my frock for me.
2. What a handsome man your brother is. How old is he ?
3. I hope you will come and spend your Easter holiday at my home.
4. Whose horse was that you were riding in the park yesterday ?
5. Let us go for a walk down to the harbour rocks. We can hide there from the others.
6. Hurry up ! Do what you are told and hold your tongue about it.
7. I hope that horse won't run away. It looks very restive.
8. Who is that handsome man over there, on the rock ?
9. He is the harbour master. His face looks to me to be too hard to be handsome.
10. I was horrified when I went home early yesterday afternoon to find our new servant wearing my new skirt.
11. Where did you go on Whit Monday ? I did not see you at all during the day.
12. How far is it to Portobello ? Shall we go by train or by car ?
13. Neither. Let us hire a taxi. It will take us down in a very short time.
14. I wonder where that girl has hidden my white shawl. She is continually putting things in out-of-the-way places.
15. Do you think Murrayfield is a nice district to live in ?

16. I think it is rather far out of the town. Don't you ?
17. That iron hoop makes a strange hissing sound as it rolls along the ground.
18. Fetch me a card of black hooks and eyes from Thomson's in Hanover Street.
19. Have you seen the whalebone archway at the entrance to the park ?
20. Let us go down to the shore and see the sun set.

DICTATION

LESSON XXXIII

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, ŏ, o, oo, ā, e, i, ĭ, ue, ui, w.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, n, d, c, k, n, g, l, r, h, wh.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, hours, days, months, seasons, colours, weights and measures, places, etc.
4. Verbs, *read, forget, wish, hope,* etc.
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

sh

shadow	shop	shoot	shine
sham	short	shoulder	shirt
shampoo	shoddy	shake	ship
sharp	shore	shame	shiver
shark	shoal	shape	shilling
shaft	show	sheep	shoe

READING : RELATIONSHIPS

father	children	grandfather	half-brother
mother	boy	grandmother	half-sister
parents	girl	grandson	half-cousin
sister	uncle	grand-daughter	second cousin

brother	aunt	grandparent	a relation
son	cousin	grandchild	a connection
daughter	nephew	stepmother	a man
child	niece	stepfather	a woman

VERB, *to shoot*

I am shooting.	Are you shooting — ?	I shoot —
He is shooting.	Is he shooting — ?	He shoots —
She is shooting.	Are they shooting — ?	We shoot —
We are shooting.	etc.	etc.
You are shooting.	I was shooting —	Can you shoot ?
They are shooting.	He was shooting —	Can he shoot ?
	We were shooting —	Can they shoot ?
	etc.	etc.

We have been shooting.	Have you been shooting — ?
He has been shooting.	Has he been shooting — ?
They have been shooting.	Have they been shooting — ?
etc.	etc.

I shot.	Do you like shooting ?
He shot.	When do you go shooting ?
We shot.	Whom have you been shooting with ?
etc.	Are you a good shot ?
	Will you take me shooting with you ?
	Who taught you to shoot ?
	Why have you not gone shooting ?
	etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Such an idea.	Time after time.
Such a thing.	Day after day.
Such a face.	Hour after hour.
Such a prize.	Play after play.
Such a day.	Scene after scene.

Exercise 33

1. Write your mother's maiden name down on this piece of paper.
2. We are singularly bereft of relatives. We have only two cousins alive.
3. An old man died the other day. He had been an only son. He married an only daughter. She died. He had no family.
4. What did you say to mother on her birthday ? I said, 'May your shadow never grow less.'
5. How soft your sister's hair is ! I suppose she has just shampooed it.
6. She is not my sister. She is my cousin.
7. She looks very like you.
8. Yes, my father's sister married my mother's brother, so it is little wonder we cousins resemble each other.
9. Look at that poor woman over there. She is shivering with cold. Give her a shilling.
10. That woman used to have a successful business in High Street. She has fallen on evil days. Poor thing !
11. That shabby-looking old man takes his grand-daughter out with him for a walk every forenoon.
12. My nephew, who is a sheep-farmer, has made quite a lot of money lately.
13. What a shame it is of Mrs. Scott to let her little boy out with such an old pair of shoes on. I 'm sure they must hurt his feet.
14. How very sharp that child is. She can do any of her kindergarten work after being shown once.
15. Don't go to the draper's shop at the corner of our street. The goods are nearly all shoddy.
16. What ship was your grandfather captain of ?
17. It was my uncle who was captain of a ship. I forget the name of it.
18. That young man over there looks as if he had been out shooting. He is your nephew, isn't he ?

19. His parents both died a short time ago. He is living with his grand-uncle now.
20. He is a great friend of my half-cousin, and I've often heard him speak of you.

DICTATION

LESSON XXXIV

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, ŏ, o, oo, ā, e, i, ī, ue, ui, w.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, m, d, c, k, n, g, l, r, h, wh, sh.*
3. Numbers, dates, money, days, months, seasons, colours, weights, measures, compound words, relationships.
4. Verbs, *wish, hope, shoot.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

j and ch

jam	jink	charm	change
jar	jingle	charity	cheap
Jack	jibber	charge	chime
janitor	jibe	chalk	chirp
Jew	jocose	choke	chimney
juice	jot	chop	chance
jade	jeer	chocolate	church
Jane	July	choose	cheer
jilt	June	chair	cheep

READING : FLOWERS

A snowdrop.	A wallflower.	A dahlia.
A crocus.	A daffodil.	A sunflower.
A hyacinth.	A lily.	A carnation.
A tulip.	A narcissus.	A chrysanthemum.
A rose.	A camellia.	A marigold.
A sweet-pea.	A pansy.	A nasturtium.
An aster.	A stock.	Mignonette.

VERB, *to cheer*

I am cheering —
He is cheering —
She is cheering —
We are cheering —
You are cheering —
They are cheering —

Is he cheering — ?
Is she cheering — ?
Are they cheering — ?
etc.

I cheer —
He cheers —
We cheer —
etc.

Did he cheer — ?
Did you cheer — ?
Did they cheer — ?
etc.

Will you cheer — ?
Will he cheer — ?
Will they cheer — ?
etc.

We have been cheering —
He has been cheering —
They have been cheering —
etc.

Have you been cheering — ?
Has he been cheering — ?
Have they been cheering — ?
etc.

We have not been cheering —
He has not been cheering —
They have not been cheering —
etc.

Have you not been cheering — ?
Has he not been cheering — ?
Have they not been cheering — ?
etc.

Whom have you been cheering — ?
Why have you been cheering — ?
Why did you not give three cheers ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

Before time.
Before to-morrow.
Before to-night.
Behind hand.
Behind time.

What next ?
What cheer !
What nonsense.
What impertinence.
Such impertinence.

Exercise 34

1. Can you spell the word chrysanthemum ?
2. What a charming little flower the pansy is !
3. Put fresh sweet-peas in the vases in the drawing-room, please. The flowers there now are faded.
4. Did you know Jane jilted Jack for the little Jew who keeps the jeweller's shop up the street ?
5. Speak up now. Did you see Tom take the chocolates off the dining-room table ?
6. Yes, I did. He choked over one of the chocolates.
7. Don't leave that jar of jam so near the edge of the table. Baby might knock it over.
8. I don't care a jot if the janitor of the school is a Jew. He is a very nice man.
9. Choose which you will have — chocolate-cream or cherry cake.
10. Did you notice the snowdrops in the garden ? How dainty they are.
11. Go and fetch that painting of daffodils which you have just finished. Your aunt would like to see it.
12. Are you fond of daffodils ? Why did you choose them to paint ?
13. Jane sent a very large bunch of roses to the bazaar.
14. What a change there is in the weather. Two of our chimneys were blown down last night.
15. Fetch me some chrysanthemums from the florist's. I want to take some to church.
16. What chance have I of ever having charge of the workshop when that impertinent fellow Jack is always making up to the Governor ?
17. Is that the chap who used to jeer at you so much ? Yes.
18. I paid a shilling for a box of chalk to give to my little nephew and niece. They have a tiny blackboard in their nursery.

19. I did not know chalk was so cheap.
20. Jane's birthday is on the 21st of June.

DICTATION

LESSON XXXV

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, ŏ, o, oo, ā, e, i, ĭ, ue, ui, w.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, m, d, c, k, n, g, l, r, h, wh, sh, ch, j.*
3. Numbers, money, time, weights, compound words, etc.
4. Verbs, *shoot, cheer.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

e as in *men*

pelt	tension	servant	leather
pen	tender	sever	ready
pent	terrible	settle	rent
pert	belt	verify	shell
felt	bent	merry	cherry
fern	berry	message	verdict
fence	dent	gentle	jeopardy
fellow	dentist	letter	jelly

READING: WILD-FLOWERS

A daisy.	A cowslip.	A poppy.
A celandine.	Whin.	A thistle.
An anemone.	Broom.	A dandelion.
A primrose.	Heather.	A harebell.
A violet.	Hawthorn.	None-so-pretty.
A buttercup.	A marguerite.	Lily-of-the-valley.
A blue-bell.	A cornflower.	Forget-me-not.

VERB, *to bend*

I am bending —
He is bending —
She is bending —
We are bending —
You are bending —
They are bending —

Are you bending — ?
Is he bending — ?
Is she bending — ?
etc.
I am not bending —
He is not bending —
She is not bending —
etc.

Do you bend — ?
Does he bend — ?
Does she bend — ?
etc.

Do you not bend — ?
Does he not bend — ?
Does she not bend — ?
etc.

I bent —
He bent —
We bent —
etc.

I did not bend —
He did not bend —
She did not bend —
etc.

Did he not bend — ?
Did she not bend — ?
Did they not bend — ?
etc.

I shall bend —
He will bend —
They will bend —
etc.

Can you bend — ?
Can he bend — ?
Can they bend — ?
etc.

I have bent —
He has bent —
She has bent —
etc.

I have been bending —
What have you been bending — ?
Why have you been bending — ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

What a nerve !
What a farce !
Rubbish.
Perfect nonsense.
Perfectly ridiculous.

Up and down.
Over and above.
Good and bad.
Along and across.
Long and short.

Exercise 35

1. Why does the dentist wear such a heavy leather belt?
2. He is always very gentle when he is stopping teeth.
3. That servant of his is a very pert girl.
4. I wonder who gave Tom the violets he is wearing in his buttonhole?
5. Tell the message-boy to ask the baker to send down my account in the afternoon.
6. You look very tired. You should go early to bed to-night.
7. Do you know that the thistle is the emblem of the Scots?
8. The Irish shamrock is very dainty.
9. Who gave you that bent penny? I found it on the street.
10. We pelted the dentist and his bride with rose leaves at their wedding last week.
11. That was much nicer than using rice, and not nearly so dangerous.
12. Look at that large field covered with buttercups and daisies. Aren't they pretty?
13. Why did you burn that nice hat of yours with the poppies in it?
14. I think we shall settle down in this district if we can find a convenient house with a suitable rental.
15. My cousin brought me a sprig of white heather when he came from Aberdeen last summer.
16. Ferns never grow well in our garden. We have tried them several times down there by the fence. The soil must not be suitable.
17. You have fine cherry-trees there. Are they very old? My grandfather settled here over sixty years ago, and the trees were here then.
18. How very merry those two old gentlemen look. I wonder what is amusing them?

19. Did you hear the men jeering at the showman when he asked a shilling admission to the tent ?
20. The juice of these berries has stained your hands dreadfully.

DICTATION

LESSON XXXVI

RECAPITULATION

1. *a, aw, ŏ, o, oo, ā, e, ĕ, i, ĭ, ue, ui, w.*
2. *p, f, th, t, s, v, b, m, d, c, k, n, g, l, r, h, wh, sh, ch, j.*
3. Numbers, money, times, seasons, weights, flowers, etc.
4. Verbs, *shoot, cheer, bend.*
5. Phrases, questions, etc.

NEW LESSON

u as in *cup*

pun	turtle	churn
purse	turmoil	chubby
puddle	bun	hundred
fun	cup	hubble
funny	culture	honey
fuss	cunning	hurry
sun	gun	runner

READING : ILLS

toothache	fever	whooping-cough
headache	measles	bronchitis
faceache	influenza	rheumatism
stomachache	cold	diphtheria
backache	cough	neuralgia
gout	mumps	asthma
pleurisy	lumbago	heart-disease
pneumonia	appendicitis	consumption
neuritis		

VERB, *to hurry*

I am hurrying.	Are you hurrying ?	Can you hurry ?
He is hurrying.	Is he hurrying ?	Can he hurry ?
She is hurrying.	Is she hurrying ?	Can they hurry ?
We are hurrying.	etc.	etc.
You are hurrying.		
They are hurrying.		

Are you not hurrying — ?	I hurried.
Is he not hurrying — ?	He hurried.
Is she not hurrying — ?	We hurried.
etc.	etc.

I was hurrying.	I was not hurrying.	Did you hurry ?
He was hurrying.	He was not hurrying.	Did he hurry ?
We were hurrying.	We were not hurrying.	Did they hurry ?
etc.	etc.	etc.

We have been hurrying.
We have not been hurrying.
Why are you hurrying ?
Where are you hurrying to ?
Why did you not hurry ?
Who told you to hurry ?
etc.

PHRASES, ETC.

To and fro.	Now and then.
Here and there.	Half-and-half.
Out and in.	East and west.
Hither and thither.	Betwixt and between.
Far and near.	High and low.

Exercise 36

1. What a funny purse you have. Where did you buy it ?
2. I did not buy it. Father gave it to me when I won the silver cup at the golf club.

3. How soft and chubby baby's cheeks are. I like to kiss them.
4. Baby has a feverish cold to-day, so don't kiss her on the lips.
5. Do give me a cup of tea and a bun. I am just starving. I have had nothing to eat since lunch.
6. We have no buns. Will a chunk of cake do instead ?
7. Did you know I had mumps at Christmas ? I spent all the vacation in my own room.
8. You must have felt very dull and lonely.
9. My sister has faceache. She is suffering very badly.
10. She should consult a good dentist. Perhaps it is neuralgia she has.
11. The dentist over the way has a terrible cough. It hurts me to hear him cough. I think he must be consumptive.
12. Mother lost her handbag last night. It contained some letters, her purse and a cheque.
13. She worried over it and got a bad headache.
14. Is that heather-honey in that jar ? Yes, we got it in a present.
15. I 'm very sorry to hear that your husband has been so ill.
16. My grandfather is suffering from gout. He gives us no peace either.
17. My little cousin has been quite deaf since she had measles two years ago.
18. I was learning to shoot at a shooting-saloon, but the guns were so heavy they made my back ache, so I gave up my lessons.
19. Mother made such a fuss about this broken cup. Father told her to be quiet and go and buy some new ones, and he would pay for them.
20. You look cold and miserable. I hope you are not taking influenza.

DICTATION

PART II

Each Lesson consists of eight parts.

1. List of words.
2. (Lipreading) words of particular significance.
3. Phrases.
4. Word-building (afterwards sentence-building).
5. Verb.
6. A topic of conversation on given subject.
7 Discussion of current events and Dictation.
8. Exercise—12 sentences.

PART II

LESSON XXXVII

pl

plan	play	plod
plank	plead	plot
plant	please	pluck
plaster	plight	plum
place	pliable	plural
plain	plenty	plume
plait	pled	plaintiff

Reading

Europe	Ireland	Norway	India
Asia	Wales	Sweden	China
Africa	France	Denmark	Japan
America	Spain	Holland	Egypt
Australia	Portugal	Canada	Persia
Scotland	Germany	United States	Arabia
England	Russia	South America	New Zealand

Phrases, etc.

As merry as a lord.	As pale as a lily.
As blithe as a bee.	As strong as a horse.
As weak as water.	As red as a rose.
As hard as nails.	As sly as a fox.
As slow as a snail.	As bright as a button.

Word-Building

agree	disagree	congratulate
agreeable	disagreeable	congratulations
agreeably	disagreeably	congratulator
agreeableness	disagreeableness	congratulatory
agreement	disagreement	

Verb, *to plot*

He plots —
He is plotting —
He was plotting—
He has been plotting —
} Also practise verb interrogatively and negatively.

What have you been plotting — ?

Subject of Discussion: Coal

N.B.—In class, seats must be arranged so that students see each others' faces in good light.

Discussion of Current Events

Dictation

Exercise 37

1. This small plantation is very pleasant for children to play in.
2. There are plenty of plants here for you to take home if you care to carry them.
3. That photographer has a very pleasant manner.
4. That plank is much too pliant for the children to play see-saw on. Get a stronger one.
5. They all seem very quiet just now. I 'm sure they must be plotting some mischief.
6. Can you play the piano ? There is a rather good instrument in the drawing-room.

7. Please will you plait my hair for me, it gets so untidy when I play.
8. That old man always seems much more agreeable after he has taken a pinch of snuff.
9. I always thought he was particularly disagreeable
10. I must congratulate you on passing your final examination. I saw a notice of it in the morning paper.
11. We had all our plans made for a trip to Norway, but changed our minds at the last minute and went to Russia instead.
12. Uncle has just returned from South Africa. I don't know whether he will settle down in this country or not.

LESSON XXXVIII

pr

practice	prune	prejudice
prank	pray	prelate
prance	praise	price
prawn	prate	print
profit	preach	primrose
prognosticate	preen	privilege
proper	premium	profile
proof	press	profound
prudent	present	produce
prude	profane	prolong

Reading: Royalty

The King.	Princess Mary.	Czar.
The Queen.	Princess Patricia.	Czarina.
The Queen-Mother.	The Duke of Connaught.	Grand Duke.
The Prince of Wales.	King of Belgium.	Royal Highness.
The Princess of Wales.	Queen of Belgium.	Duke.
The Duke of York.	Crown Prince.	Duchess.

Phrases, etc.

As white as a sheet.	As mad as a hatter.
As dark as night.	As straight as a die.
As sweet as honey.	As hungry as a hunter.
As soft as butter.	As swift as a bird.
As deep as the sea.	As light as the day.

Word-Building

grace	graceless	gracious
graceful	gracelessly	graciously
gracefully	disgrace	graciousness
gracefulness	disgraceful	ungracious
ungraceful	disgracefully	
ungracefully	disgracefulness	

Verb, *to practise*

He practises —
He is practising — } Also interrogatively and negatively.
He practised — }
He was practising —
He will practise —
He has been practising — etc.

Subject of Discussion: Bridges

Discussion of Current Events

Dictation

Exercise 38

1. We had to pay a high price for the privilege of being present at the private meeting of press representatives.
2. These students have had to pay a heavy price for the pranks they enjoyed so much.
3. Are all the articles in the window marked at a reduced price?
4. What was the original price of that pair of pliers?

5. Please fetch me a couple of pencils and a piece of rubber. I want to practise drawing some of these primroses.
6. I think it would be much more prudent if you practised drawing straight lines first.
7. Have you ever seen any members of the royal family ?
8. Yes, I have seen the Queen-Mother and the Prince of Wales.
9. It is very ungracious of you to be so rude after all the kindness your aunt has shown you.
10. Father quite forgot to pay his insurance premium last quarter.
11. Hang that plaster cast over there above the press.
12. You are to be congratulated on being privileged to study on the Continent.

LESSON XXXIX

fl

flag	flap	fleece	floss
flagon	flax	flesh	floor
flabby	flame	flight	flourish
flank	flare	flicker	flower
flannel	flail	fling	flue
flatter	flavour	flock	fluid
flash	flea	flaw	fluent

READING : RAILWAYS

Great Northern Railway.
Midland Railway.
North Eastern Railway.
North British Railway.
Caledonian Railway.
Great Eastern Railway.
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.
London, Chatham and Dover Railway.
Dublin and South Eastern Railway.

Hull and Barnsley Railway.
Great Western Railway.
Glasgow and South Western Railway.
London and North Western Railway.
Highland Railway.
Great North of Scotland Railway.
London and South Western Railway.
London, Brighton and South Coast Railway.
Great Northern Railway of Ireland.

Phrases, etc.

As black as a sweep.
As thin as a rake.
As proud as a peacock.
As quick as lightning.
As black as thunder.
As brave as a lion.
As true as steel.
As black as ink.
As sharp as a needle.
As fat as a pig.

Word-Building

grateful
gratefully
gratefulness
ungrateful
ungratefulness
gratify
gratification

Verb, *to flatter*

He flatters —
He is flattering —
He flattered —
He was flattering —
He has flattered —
He has been flattering — etc.

{ Also interrogatively and negatively.

Subject of Discussion: The Army

Discussion of Current Events

Dictation

Exercise 39

1. Frank lipreads very easily if you don't speak too quickly and speak distinctly.
2. Please give me a piece of flannel to polish the floor.
3. He not only made a flattering speech, but gave the lady a beautiful bunch of flowers.
4. Did you see that flash of lightning?
5. Don't trust that man. Though he is so plausible he is always plotting mischief.
6. What a lot of flies there are in this room. Why don't you get a fly-paper?
7. What is the name of that fluid in that bottle?
8. I prefer raspberry-flavoured ices to strawberry ones.
9. Which railway did you travel by when you came from London on Saturday?
10. There was a terrible accident on a railway just outside London the other day. Ten people were killed.
11. After the collision, two of the carriages caught fire. The heat of the flames was intense.
12. The flare of the flames was seen for some miles around.

LESSON XL

fr

frank	freak	fret	front
frantic	freckle	friar	frolic
fraternal	free	friend	frog
fragile	freeze	fright	frugal
frail	frequent	frill	fruit
fraud	fresh	fritter	fry

Reading

The Established Church.	Minister.
The Free Church.	Rector.
The United Free Church.	Clergyman.
The Episcopal Church.	Archbishop.

The Wesleyan Chapel.	Bishop.
The Baptist Church.	Dean.
The Roman Catholic Church.	Choir.
The Congregational Church.	Organist.
The Cathedral.	Elders.
The Minster.	Deacons.

Phrases, etc.

As brown as a berry.	As obstinate as a mule.
As timid as a fawn.	As proud as Punch.
As firm as a rock.	As close as an oven.
As stern as a judge.	As stupid as an owl.
As stiff as a poker.	As quiet as a mouse.

Word-Building

gratis	ingrate
gratuitous	ingratitude
gratuitously	ingratiate
gratuity	ingratiating
gratitude	

Verb, *to fry*

She fries —
She is frying —
She fried —
She was frying — } Also interrogatively and negatively.
She did fry —
She has fried —
She will fry —
She has been frying —

Subject of Discussion : Pictures

Discussion of Current Events

Dictation

Exercise 40

1. How very much freckled that friend of yours is. Does he lead an outdoor life?
2. Fetch me some fresh flowers for those vases, please.
3. Tom's friend is fretting because he cannot lipread very well.
4. Pack a basket with fruit from the garden and leave it with my card at the Free Church Manse.
5. If it continues to freeze like this all night we will certainly have skating to-morrow.
6. Do you remember the fright you got last year when you fell through the ice on the pond?
7. Yes, and wasn't mother in a frantic state about it?
8. Which railway company have you shares in? The North Eastern.
9. Our minister has shares in that company too.
10. They were left to him by a wealthy member of his congregation who died last year.
11. Will you come to the cathedral with me on Sunday morning? The bishop is going to preach.
12. Thanks, yes, I will; come for me in good time.

LESSON XLI

dr, dw

drab	drivel	drift
dragon	droll	dry
dram	drove	dress
drama	drop	dwarf
dramatic	drought	dwell
drastic	dfub	dwindle
drawl	drudge	dwine

Reading: Vegetables and Herbs

carrot	peas	beetroot
turnip	beans	radish
lettuce	celery	parsley
cabbage	cress	potato
cauliflower	leeks	parsnip
brussels sprouts	onions	tomato
savoy	mustard	spinach
sea-kale	asparagus	artichoke
endive	rhubarb	cucumber

Phrases, etc.

As fit as a fiddle.	As soft as silk.
As green as a gooseberry.	As warm as a pie.
As fresh as paint.	As dry as a bone.
As good as gold.	As red as a rose.
As cold as ice.	As warm as toast.

Word-Building

admit	transmit	submit
admission	transmissible	submission
admissible	demise	submissive
commit	demit	permit
commission	dismiss	permission
committee	emit	remit
compromise	emission	remiss

Verb, *to dress*

She dresses —
She is dressing —
She dressed —
She was dressing —
She does dress —
She will dress —
She has dressed —

{ Also interrogatively and negatively.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : BANKS

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

DICTATION

Exercise 41

1. What drastic changes in the play the manager of the Dramatic Company made !
2. Get a piece of blotting-paper and dry this draft for me. Be careful about it.
3. How many drops of this medicine constitute a dose ?
4. Don't drawl like that when you speak. It sounds most unpleasant.
5. I 'm going to the draper's at the top of the street to buy material for a new evening dress.
6. These daffodils are drooping. Throw them out and put in some freshly cut.
7. That man looks as if he took drugs.
8. I think he looks drunk.
9. Is my coat dry ? I want to go out to buy some fresh vegetables.
10. Did you notice the bishop driving past just now ?
11. How small he is. He looks almost a dwarf.
12. He has a most droll way of speaking.

LESSON XLII

bl, br

black	blind	breed
bland	block	brief
blank	bloom	brilliant
blast	blossom	brim
blame	blot	broth
blaze	bluff	brother
bleak	brave	brown
blend	breath	bruise

Reading : Fruits

apple	peach	grape
orange	pineapple	lemon
pear	gooseberry	melon
plum	strawberry	fig
cherry	raspberry	date
apricot	red currants	pomegranate
banana	black currants	nectarines
walnut	almond	damson

Phrases, etc.

Not a bit.	Not a morsel.
Not at all.	Not a penny.
Not a word.	Not a minute.
Not a crumb.	Not a wink.
Not a scrap.	Not a drop.

Word-Building

logic	mythology	catalogue
logical	philology	decalogue
logician	phrenology	dialogue
illogical	psychology	epilogue
logarithms	theology	apologise

Verb, *to blame*

He blames — { Also interrogatively and negatively.
He is blaming —
He blamed —
He was blaming —
He did blame —
He will blame —
He may blame —
He has blamed — etc.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : GYMNASTICS

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

DICTATION

Exercise 42

1. Mother blamed me for burning the broth.
2. How bronzed your brother is even after such a brief sea voyage !
3. What a lot of blossom there is on the apple-tree !
4. The blind organist at our church is a brilliant musician.
5. Don't try to bluff me. I know you are guilty.
6. Mother's new hat has a red crown and a black brim.
7. Please don't breathe my brother's secret to a soul.
8. I am not fond of bacon and eggs for breakfast : I prefer bananas and cream.
9. We always have apples for breakfast, when they are to be had.
10. Did you apologise to your cousin for putting the blot on her book ?
11. Yes ; but she was very much annoyed.
12. Uncle's head is very badly bruised.

LESSON XLIII

tw, tr

tweed	traffic	trespass
tweezers	tragic	trench
twaddle	trade	trill
twelve	train	trigger
twenty	treat	trick
twice	treacle	trifle
twist	tree	tripe
twinge	tremble	triumph

Reading: Kinds of Dogs

collie	mastiff	spaniel
greyhound	Newfoundland	dachshund
deerhound	St. Bernard	whippet
bloodhound	bull-dog	beagle
fox-hound	poodle	great dane
otter-hound	English setter	Pomeranian
harrier	pointer	Irish terrier
Scotch terrier	retriever	Airedale

Phrases, etc.

Not an article.	Not an answer.
Not a bite.	Not a particle.
Not a glimpse.	Not a smile.
Not a glance.	Not a tear.
Not an idea	Not a care.

Word-Building

ludo	delude	illusive
allude	delusion	illusory
allusion	delusive	prelude
allusive	delusory	collusion
ludicrous	elude	collusive
ludicrously	illusion	collusively

Verb, *to twist*

You twist — } Also interrogatively
You are twisting — } and negatively.
You twisted —
You were twisting —
You will twist —
You may twist —
You have twisted —
You have been twisting —
etc.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : THE GARDEN

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

DICTATION

Exercise 43

1. The Ex-Tzar of Russia bears a wonderful resemblance to King George.
2. Don't you think the Ex-Tzarina is very beautiful ?
3. The children have bread and treacle every afternoon at four o'clock.
4. What a tragic death that poor tradesman had !
5. Give me just a little trifle, please. Not any cream, thank you.
6. Why do you tremble so ? Are you afraid ?
7. I 've twice called to Tom, but he takes no notice.
8. We were very late in getting home last night. It was twenty past twelve on the hall clock as we came in.
9. Call the dogs and let us go for a walk.
10. No, I'm not coming with you. You women speak nothing but twaddle.
11. Ring up the grocer and tell him to send four small tins of treacle.
12. I have a twinge of rheumatism in my foot.

LESSON XLIV

sk, sl

skate	skeleton	slice
skip	skin	slope
skim	skirmish	slum
skirt	slave	sly
skull	slap	slander
sky	sleet	sleeve
sketch	slept	slow

READING : REPTILES

sphenodon	crocodile
lizard	newt
flying dragon	frog
chameleon lizard	toad
glass snake	alligator

PHRASES, ETC.

Not a thought.	Not if I can help it.
Not a thing.	Not the least bit.
Not in any case.	Not in the least.
Not for the world.	Not in the meantime.
Not if I know it.	Not without cause.

WORD-BUILDING

fine	infinite	definitely
final	infinitive	confine
finale	infinitude	confined
finance	infinity	unconfined
finances	undefined	confinable
financial	undefinable	affinity
finite	define	finish
finitude	definite	unfinished

VERB, *to sketch*

I sketch — } Also interrogatively
I am sketching — } and negatively.
I was sketching —
I will sketch —
I may sketch —
I have sketched —
I have been sketching — etc.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : CATHEDRALS

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

DICTATION

Exercise 44

1. Then I am to consider that answer final ? Yes.
2. Please don't slam the door every time you pass out.
3. Please put a slice of lemon in my tea instead of cream and sugar.
4. What kind of cream do you use for your face ? I use Brown's Skin Food.
5. The minister took my brother and me down to the mission church in the slums.
6. I did not sleep at night after being there. I was so put about with all the misery I saw.
7. Will you come skating with me to-morrow ?
8. Who did that sketch of the dog ? I did.
9. How leaden the sky looks. I should like to live where the sky is always blue.
10. How much money did it take to build the cathedral ? I don't know. Ask the bishop.
11. When you have finished your peroration, I may be permitted to ask a question
12. Who has been spreading those slandering tales about your brother ?

LESSON XLV

sm, sn

smack	smoke	snout
small	smooth	snore
smash	smuggle	sneeze
smart	smut	snivel
smear	snap	sniff
smell	sneak	snub
smile	snare	snuff

Reading : Trees

The ash.	The walnut.	The fir.
The maple.	The beech.	The yew.
The chestnut.	The oak.	The teak.
The sycamore.	The willow.	The cedar.

The alder	The osier.	The ebony.
The birch.	The larch.	The palm.
The elm.	The hornbeam.	The larch.
The lime.	The poplar.	The banyan.
The pine	The spruce.	The holly.

Phrases, etc.

Not without reason.	Not that it matters.
Not that I care.	Not yet.
Not under these conditions.	Not in this way.
Not under any consideration.	Not at that side.
Not for a long time.	Not at any price.

Word-Building

move	mobile
movable	commotion
movement	countermotion
remove	emotion
removable	emotional
immovable	locomotion
irremovable	mob

Verb, *to smile*

I smile —
I am smiling — } Also interrogatively and negatively.
I smiled —
I was smiling —
I have smiled —
I have been smiling —

Subject of Discussion: Seasons

Discussion of Current Events

Dictation

Exercise 45

1. Don't do your clay modelling so smoothly. Keep it rough.
2. These snap-shots are very well taken.
3. I wish the maid would hurry with the dinner. It smells rather tempting.
4. The children explored the smuggler's cave this morning.
5. I think there must be some obstruction in pussy's nose. It sniffs continually.
6. Have you ever noticed that many deaf people rarely sneeze.
7. Are we permitted to smoke in the drawing-room ?
8. The princess smiled very sweetly when she passed the school children.
9. The children were all smartly dressed in white for the occasion.
10. You have very small feet though you are so tall.
11. Our maid of all work always seems to have smuts on her face.
12. Grandfather thanks you all very much for the snuff you sent him.

LESSON XLVI

sp

span	spell	spirit
spar	spend	spite
spasm	speck	spinster
spark	speculate	spoke
speak	spice	spoon
spear	spider	sport
speed	spike	spot
spill	spine	spout
spin	spit	sponge

Reading : Birds

A blackbird	A wood-wren.	A cuckoo	An owl.
A sparrow.	A willow-wren.	A swallow.	A hen.
A robin.	A blue-tit.	A linnet.	A hawk.
A kite.	A great tit.	A crow.	A magpie.
A nightingale.	A skylark.	A starling.	A heron.
A black-cap.	A wood-lark.	A raven.	A plover.
A white-throat.	A goldfinch.	A rook.	A pigeon.
An eagle.	A coot.	A jay.	A pheasant.

Phrases, etc.

An ear of corn.	A touch of gout.
A pinch of salt.	A touch of rheumatism.
A pinch of snuff.	An attack of pleurisy.
A grain of mustard.	A ray of light.
A fall of snow.	A flicker of light.

Word-Building

repute	count	compute
reputed	countless	computation
reputation	account	putative
dispute	accountable	unrecounted
undisputed	discount	amputate
undisputable	recount	disreputable

Verb, *to speak*

You speak — } Also negatively and
You are speaking — } interrogatively.
You were speaking —
You will speak —
You have spoken —
You have been speaking —

Subject of Discussion : Music

Discussion of Current Events

Dictation

Exercise 46

1. We are surprised that you should spell so badly.
2. Don't speak quite so loudly. I am not deaf.
3. My sister spilt a jug of cream over her best frock.
4. That angular spinster seems a very spirited person.
5. The school sports take place on Saturday afternoon. We are all going to see them.
6. That poor boy has spinal curvature. What a sweet face he has.
7. His father lost a fortune in speculation.
8. Who was it spoke to you about losing the spoons ?
9. The spiteful landlady with whom we spent last week-end.
10. Jane has put far too much spice in this cake.
11. Go to the chemist's shop in the High Street and buy me a large sponge.
12. Pay six or seven shillings for it.

LESSON XLVII

spl, spr

splash	splint	spring
splay	split	sprinkle
spleen	splutter	sprig
splendid	sprain	sprite
splenetic	sprawl	sprout
splice	spread	spruce

Reading : Animals

mouse	hare	lion
rat	pig	tiger
cat	donkey	camel
dog	fox	elephant
monkey	wolf	hyæna

horse	beaver	rhinoceros
sheep	deer	hippopotamus
goat	bear	leopard
cow	otter	jaguar
rabbit	zebra	giraffe

Phrases, etc.

A day of reckoning.	The sands of time.
A tongue of flame.	The height of impertinence.
The nick of time.	The depths of despair.
The pinch of poverty.	The essence of discretion.
The hand of time.	A blot of ink.

Word-Building

genius	progenitor	ingenious
genitive	genteel	ingenuity
congenial	gentile	jaunty
primogenitor	gentle	ungenteel
primogeniture	gentry	disingenuous.
progeny	genuine	

Verb, *to sprinkle*

She sprinkles — { Also interrogatively and negatively.
She is sprinkling —
She sprinkled —
She was sprinkling —
She will sprinkle —
She has sprinkled —
She has been sprinkling —

Subject of Discussion : Winter

Discussion of Current Events

Dictation

Exercise 47

1. You certainly showed great ingenuity in dealing with these litigants.
2. Aunt Jane sprained her ankle when we were at the picnic, and she had to be driven home.
3. You are to be congratulated on the splendid way you passed your examination.
4. How very genteel your charwoman looks.
5. She is a widow. Her husband was a doctor.
6. Baby always splashes the water about when he is having his bath.
7. He looks very happy sprawling there on the grass.
8. The greengrocer sent brussels sprouts this morning instead of cabbage.
9. Have you ever tried to milk a cow ?
10. No, but I 've tried riding on a camel
11. Sprinkle some sugar over the tart.
12. The horse is fond of lump sugar.

LESSON XLVIII

str

strap	straw	strew
stratum	strop	strife
strand	strong	strike
strain	stream	string
strait	street	strip
strange	streak	stroll
strangle	stress	stroke
strut	stretch	struggle

Reading : Insects

The gadfly.	The dragon-fly.	The bee.
The cranefly.	The earwig.	The ant.
The stag-beetle.	The water-beetle.	The wasp.

The musk-beetle.	The typheus-beetle.	The fly.
The timber-beetle.	The grasshopper.	The flea.
The emperor moth.	The water-beetle.	The gnat.
A caterpillar.	The common cricket	The butterfly.
A tiger-beetle.	The mole-cricket.	The spider.
The humble-bee fly.	Harvest-man spider.	The glow-worm.

Phrases, etc.

A ripple of laughter.	Jumping like a frog.
A will of iron.	Walking like a queen.
A couple of spoons.	Singing like a bird.
A couple of pens.	Speaking like a child.
A couple of pencils.	Breathing like a porpoise.

Word-Building

clamor	clamorous	irreclaimable
acclaim	declaim	proclaim
acclamation	declamation	proclamation
claim	disclaim	reclaim
claimant	exclaim	unreclaimed
clamour	exclamation	unclaimed

Verb, *to struggle*

He struggles —
He is struggling —
He struggled —
He was struggling —
He will struggle —
He may struggle —
He has been struggling — etc.

{ Also interrogatively and negatively.

Subject of Discussion: Prisons

Discussion of Current Events

Writing to Dictation (non-voiced)

Exercise 48

1. The convicted man disclaimed all knowledge of the robbery.
2. Fasten the strap of your bag properly.
3. Here is a very strange-looking man walking up the drive.
4. We are going down to the stream to fish. You may come if you like.
5. Don't stoop so as you walk. Keep your back straight.
6. Children strewed roses on the ground for the princess to walk over as she left the church.
7. You must strike the stick with some force if you mean to break it with that blunt axe.
8. Which street do you live in ?
9. You must take a strong linen thread to sew these buttons on.
10. We are thankful that all the strife with the workers is at an end.
11. Come for a stroll with me. It will be good for you to stretch your legs after sitting so long.
12. Now, there is nothing to be gained by struggling. I am stronger than you are.

LESSON XLIX

sq

squabble	squaw	squib
squad	squat	squill
squalid	square	squint
squall	squeak	squire
squalor	squeal	squirrel
squander	squeeze	squirt

x

Reading : Fishes

cod	sole	hallibut
mackerel	smelts	turbot
herring	crab	tench
plaice	whiting	perch
haddock	skate	eel
trout	pike	sturgeon
salmon	carp	chub
dace	ling	sprat
brill	cockle	mussel
oyster	prawn	shrimp

Phrases, etc.

Marching like a soldier.	Running like the wind.
Sighing like the wind.	Dancing like an elephant
Dancing like a fairy.	Running like a hare.
Looking like an angel.	Crying like a child.
Sleeping like a child.	Standing like a statue.

Word-Building

know	cognition	notify
knowing	cognisance	notification
knowingly	cognisant	notion
known	incognito	notorious
knowledge	notice	notoriety
acknowledge	notable	recognise
acknowledgment	notably	recognition

Verb, *to squeal*

He squeals.
He is squealing.
He squealed.
He was squealing.
He may squeal.
He has been squealing. etc.

{ Also interrogatively and negatively.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : FRIENDSHIP

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

WRITING TO DICTATION (non-voiced)

Exercise 49

1. Did you get any acknowledgment of the money you sent to the squire ?
2. He deserves to be poor after the way he squandered his money.
3. It is a pity your brother's eyes squint so badly.
4. Did you notice how mother's new shoes squeaked as we walked up the aisle in church on Sunday ?
5. We are having plain boiled cod for supper to-night.
6. You were very foolish to recognise a notorious woman like that in the street.
7. It is strange that so many women are inclined to squabble when they work together.
8. Have you squeezed all the juice out of the lemon ?
9. Do you think we might have trout for supper ?
10. No ; we are having salmon to-night.
11. The fishmonger says fish are very scarce just now.
12. Buy squibs to-morrow for the children seeing it is the king's birthday.

LESSON L

Words ending in y

baby	body	ready
lady	jury	steady
wavy	misty	penny
lacy	risky	petty
saucy	funny	many
money	lucky	muddy

Reading: Officers of State

Prime Minister.
Lord High Chancellor.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord of the Treasury.
Lord of the Admiralty.
Home Secretary.
Foreign Secretary.
Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Colonial Secretary.
Secretary of State for War.
Postmaster-General.
President of Board of Trade.
Attorney-General.
Solicitor-General.
First Sea Lord.
President of Local Government Board.

Phrases, etc.

Looking like a fool.
Chattering like a magpie.
Talking like a book.
Babbling like a brook.
Gasping like a fish.
Raving like a lunatic.
Bellowing like a bull.
Smoking like a chimney.
Capering like a kitten.
Cooing like a dove.

Word-Building

press	depressive	repress
pressing	express	suppressed
compress	expressive	suppression
compressible	impress	unpressed
compressure	impressible	unexpressible
depress	impressive	unexpressive
depression	oppressive	unimpressive

VERB, *to bless*

He is blessed.
He was blessed.
He has been blessed.
He may have been blessed. etc.

{ Also interrogatively and negatively.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : COINS

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

WRITING TO DICTATION

Exercise 50

1. The lady who called this afternoon gave baby a penny.
2. I hope you were duly impressed with the amount.
3. One always is inclined to feel depressed on a misty day like this.
4. Well, the damp has taken all the wave out of my hair. It was quite wavy when I left the house.
5. That shawl you are knitting looks very fine and lacy. How pretty it is too.
6. The doctor had just removed his muddy boots, when the bell rang and he was compelled to go out.
7. It was a good thing we had enough money in the house when the man called with his account.
8. There seemed to be a good deal of suppressed mirth at the meeting last night, though I could not see anything funny about it.
9. Go and get ready. Don't stand there looking like a fool.
10. That saucy girl was much impressed with the steady way the workmen performed his risky work.
11. The service at the cathedral last night was most impressive.
12. We did not go out because the streets were so very muddy.

LESSON LI

Words ending in -less

faithless	fearless
careless	hopeless
valueless	doubtless
homeless	heedless
reckless	needless
hapless	dauntless

Reading : The Navy

Ships	*Naval Rank*
battleships	admiral of the fleet
battle cruisers	admiral
cruisers	vice-admiral
light cruisers	rear-admiral
torpedo vessels	captain
destroyers	commander
torpedo boats	lieutenant
submarines	sub-lieutenant

Phrases, etc.

Twisting like a serpent.	Simpering like a schoolgirl.
Scolding like a shrew.	Bleeding like a sheep.
Kicking like a horse.	Strutting like a peacock.
Shining like the sun.	Waddling like a duck.
Sparkling like a diamond.	Bleating like a lamb.

Word-Building

order	ordinary	reordination
orderly	ordination	subordinate
disorder	ordnance	extraordinary
ordain	preordain	inordinate
ordinal	primordial	insubordinate
ordinance	reordain	disorderly

VERB, *to caress*

She caresses — } Also interrogatively
She is caressing — } and negatively.
She caressed —
She was caressing —
She will caress —
She may caress —
She has been caressed — etc.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : PUNISHMENTS

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

WRITING TO DICTATION

Exercise 51

1. I don't wonder that an orderly person like your sister should dislike her careless maid.
2. Don't keep caressing baby so much. She will become quite insubordinate.
3. Surely such a suggestion is needless.
4. I don't think it a very extraordinary thing that I should like to caress the baby.
5. Baby is quite fearless. We have to watch her continually to prevent her doing foolish things.
6. Surely your aunt's death was very sudden. Is her daughter now left homeless ?
7. Oh no, but she is spending her money very recklessly.
8. It very often is the way with people who have never had much to spend.
9. Doubtless she will pull up before her capital is jeopardised.
10. Extravagant people are always rather hopeless to deal with.
11. Tom found a ring in the park on Saturday, but the jeweller said it was quite valueless.
12. I should get a ten-pound rise in my salary next month in the ordinary course of events.

LESSON LII

Words ending in -en

chicken	sudden	brazen
batten	golden	flaxen
kitchen	wooden	silken
garden	rotten	woollen
warden	sodden	leaden

Reading

letter	stamp	post-office
postcard	postal order	sub-post-office
newspaper	money order	delivery
packet	telegrams	letter collection
newspaper wrapper	wireless telegraphy	dispatch
letter-card	telephone	late fee letter
registered letter	savings bank	parcel post
express delivery	bank-book	letter post
book-post	withdrawal form	book of stamps
foreign letter	deposit	stamped envelope

Phrases, etc.

Feet like lead.	Lips like rosebuds.
Feet like a fairy's.	Nails like claws.
Teeth like pearls.	Nerves like iron.
Eyes like stars.	Hair like a raven's.
Cheeks like roses.	Hair like silk.

Word-Building

advent	peradventure	contravene
adventitious	prevent	convene
adventure	revenue	convenient
event	supervene	convent
eventual	venture	convention
intervene	avenue	covenant
invent	circumvent	conventual

VERB, *to weaken*

She weakens — } Also interrogatively
She is weakening — } and negatively.
She weakened —
She was weakened —
She will weaken —
She may weaken —
She has weakened —
She has been weakened — etc.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : HOUSE-BUILDING

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

WRITING TO DICTATION

Exercise 52

1. We don't think our uncle will live long now. He seems to become weaker and weaker every day.
2. You must remember that lying in bed is very weakening.
3. He is very fond of chicken tea. I made him some the other day.
4. You have let your garden get into a most neglected condition.
5. We could not afford to keep the gardener any longer, and none of us have any time to attend to it.
6. If it is convenient, may I call to see you on Friday ?
7. You may, but remember we live at the foot of the avenue. You had better come by car
8. Did you hear of the adventure of the first year students the other night ? Five of them were taken up accused of being drunk and disorderly.
9. The new convent is situated at the other end of the avenue from where we live. We often pass it.

10 What a pity it is that the first and second year students quarrel so much. The principal of the college had to intervene lately.

11. I am sorry we were prevented being at your lecture on Friday night, but the papers gave you a very good criticism.

12. I don't think we arranged the meeting at a very convenient hour for most people. We will make the next lecture later.

LESSON LIII

Words ending in -ful

faithful	watchful
fateful	fearful
useful	careful
cheerful	graceful
awful	grateful
hopeful	blissful
vengeful	dreadful

Reading : Metals

antimony	copper	tungsten
lead	aluminium	brass
tin	magnesium	bronze
gold	mercury	potassium
silver	iridium	cast iron
iron	tantalum	zinc
	platinum	

Phrases

Hair like spun gold.	A face like a sheet.
Eyes like gimlets.	A tongue like a bell.
A voice like a flute.	A figure like a sylph.
A voice like a foghorn.	A nose like a beetroot
A skin like a peach	An eye like a hawk's.

Word-Building

advice	invisible	view
advise	provide	visage
device	provision	videlicet
devise	purvey	visible
envy	resurvey	vision
evident	review	visor
improvident	revisit	vista
improvidence	revise	visual

Verb, *to rule*

He rules — } Also interrogatively
He ruled — } and negatively.
He will rule —
He has ruled —
He may rule —
He has been ruling — etc.

Subject of Discussion: The Drapery Trade

Discussion of Current Events

Writing to Dictation

Exercise 53

1. It is very evident that we will require to revise our weekly menu if provisions are to be so expensive.
2. Who purveys for you at your 'At Home' days?
3. Mrs. Black is always very envious of people who can afford to dress better than she can.
4. Did you see the review of her husband's latest book in the *Bookman*?
5. No, but we have been advised to get the *Bookman* regularly.

6. We spent last month revisiting places we went to for our honeymoon.
7. I always admire the graceful way your eldest daughter walks.
8. She is always very careful, too, how she dresses.
9. It is very sad that your lame boy should be so helpless. He is always so cheerful too.
10. We had a fearful time with him last winter.
11. His father is very hopeful of his complete recovery, but I am doubtful about it.
12. We are very grateful to the doctor for his very kind attention.

LESSON LIV

Words ending in **-hood**

hood	neighbourhood
childhood	manhood
girlhood	womanhood
livelihood	motherhood
likelihood	brotherhood
falsehood	wifehood

Reading : Trades

joiner	plumber	engineer
mason	printer	bookbinder
slater	tailor	painter
weaver	cutler	cabinetmaker
plater	watchmaker	coppersmith
plasterer	tinsmith	brassfinisher
carver	electrician	carpenter
boilermaker	jeweller	glassblower
carver	riveter	sailmaker
baker	sweep	draper
butcher	grocer	hatter
broker	saddler	barber

Phrases, etc.

A neck like a swan's.	A smell like tar.
A smile like an angel's.	A step like an elephant's.
A dress like a sack.	Tit-for-tat.
A temper like a fiend's.	Measure for measure.
A brain like a sieve.	Good for evil.

Word-Building

vocal	voice	convoke
vocalise	vouch	convocation
vocalisation	vowel	equivocal
vocable	advocacy	equivocate
vocabulary	advocate	provoke
vocation	avocation	revocable
vocative	avouch	unprovoked
vociferate	avow	unrevoked
vociferous	irrevocable	unvocal

Verb, *to shop*

I shop.
I am shopping. } Also interrogatively and negatively.
I was shopping.
I have been shopping.
I may go shopping. etc.

Subject of Discussion: Medicines

Discussion of Current Events

Writing to Dictation

Exercise 54

1. I notice the death of a famous advocate in this morning's paper.
2. It is very provoking that your voice should be so hoarse when you had intended singing at the concert to-night.

3. That new author who has become so famous uses a wonderful vocabulary.
4. What was his former vocation ?
5. I believe he spent his boyhood working at a pit head.
6. There are some very pretty places in this neighbourhood.
7. Is there any likelihood of my getting any employment here ?
8. The childhood of Sir Walter Scott gave few indications of the genius which was latent in him.
9. Motherhood is the crown of woman's life. She who has missed it is a subject, not a queen.
10. A state of universal brotherhood is an ideal dreamed of by many noble souls.
11. In her calm and steadfast bearing the supreme dignity of womanhood was expressed.
12. The slave was a magnificent specimen of manhood as he stood upright in the centre of the arena.

LESSON LV

Words ending in -able

capable	likeable
reliable	perishable
uncatable	heritable
fashionable	inevitable
remarkable	notable
able	hospitable

Reading : Professions

accountant	banker	professor
architect	barrister	lecturer
artist	solicitor	photographer
chemist	physician	typist

doctor	surgeon	advocate
teacher	journalist	army officer
draughtsman	dentist	naval officer
clerk	civil servant	nurse

Phrases, etc.

The title of a book.	The sound of a bell.
The bridge of the nose.	The muzzle of a gun.
The mast of a ship.	The leaf of a book.
The tone of the voice.	The back of a book.
The root of a tree.	The tongue of a boot.

Word-Building

addict	diction	interdict
addicting	dictionary	juridical
benediction	edict	malediction
contradict	indict	predict
dictate	indictment	uncontradicted
dictation	indite	valedictory
dictatorial	inditement	verdict

Verb, *to weigh*

He weighs — { Also interrogatively and negatively.
He is weighing —
He weighed —
He was weighing —
He will weigh —
He has weighed — etc.

Subject of Discussion · Soap

Discussion of Current Events

Writing to Dictation

Exercise 55

1. That is a very strong man. He seems capable of great bodily exertion.
2. You may take my word for it, the governess is a most reliable young woman.
3. The game was so high it was really quite uneatable.
4. That lady is dressed in very fashionable attire.
5. It is really remarkable how your cousin has succeeded so well. Her abilities are by no means of a high order.
6. Your son is a very likeable lad, frank and open to a fault.
7. You must forward these goods by rail at once, as they are of a highly perishable nature.
8. My uncle willed all his heritable property to his eldest son.
9. The inevitable consequence of your folly will be a forced sale of the whole estate.
10. He was a very notable man and enjoyed the respect and affection of his fellow-townsmen.
11. They were a most hospitable couple, and I spent many happy days at their place in the country
12. You must be pleased that your brother is such an able man. He has already made a name for himself in his profession.

LESSON LVI

Words ending in **-ile** and **-ible**

fragile	eligible
reptile	edible
ductile	sensible
docile	responsible
facile	visible
virile	terrible

READING : TOOLS—MISCELLANEOUS

hammer	plane	fork
pick	mallet	rake
spade	ratchet	hoe
shovel	drill	scythe
chisel	compasses	pincers
axe	screwdriver	knife
adze	callipers	file
rule	set square	dibble
saw	anvil	lathe

PHRASES, ETC.

The bark of a dog.	The daring of a devil.
The twist of the wrist.	The spout of the tea-pot.
The slip of the pen.	The leg of the table.
The slip of the tongue.	The arm of the chair.
The eye of a hawk.	The buzz of a bee.

WORD-BUILDING

meter	anemometer	geometer
metre	barometer	geometry
metric	chronometer	geometrical
metrical	diameter	geometrician
micrometer	diametrical	hexameter
pentameter	electrometer	hydrometer
symmetry	gasometer	hygrometer

VERB, *to measure*

She measures —
She is measuring — } Also interrogatively and negatively.
She measured —
She was measuring —
She will measure —
She has measured —
She has been measuring — etc.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : MODES OF LIGHTING

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

WRITING TO DICTATION

Exercise 56

1. She seems to be a most fragile creature, quite unfitted for this trying climate.
2. The cobra is one of the most deadly reptiles in existence.
3. Tractile and ductile are two words which have pretty much the same signification, and mean easily drawn out.
4. Your niece is of a quiet, docile nature, and easily amenable to discipline.
5. His light, facile temperament prevented his misfortunes from making a lasting impression.
6. Never was the virile strength of his character displayed more forcibly than on this occasion.
7. The captain was regarded as a most eligible *parti* by all the young ladies of the neighbourhood.
8. One must be very careful in looking for mushrooms. All are not edible, and many kinds are poisonous.
9. Sensible people are careful to avoid draughts and cold feet.
10. Parents are responsible for the education of their children.
11. Our risible faculties are sometimes excited at inappropriate moments.
12. Her thoughtless act was to entail terrible consequences.

LESSON LVII

Words ending in -tion

attention	correction	conjunction
prevention	mention	verification
collection	direction	lotion
subjection	erection	solution

Reading: Gems

diamond	opal	chrysolite
pearl	cairngorm	agate
ruby	moonstone	beryl
topaz	sapphire	garnet
onyx	emerald	turquoise
carbuncle	amethyst	bloodstone

Phrases, etc.

The pupil of the eye.	The whistle of a bird.
The button of a coat.	The grunt of a pig.
The glass of a watch.	The ripple of the water.
The strength of an ox.	The mind of a genius.
The bite of a snake.	The prongs of a fork.

Word-Building

mode	modest	modulation
model	modify	commode
moderate	modification	commodity
moderation	modificable	commodious
modern	modish	accommodate
modernise	mood	immodest
moderns	modulate	immoderate

Verb, *to modify*

He modifies — } Also interrogatively
He modified — } and negatively.
He will modify —
He may modify —
He has modified — etc.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : PICTURES

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

WRITING TO DICTATION

Exercise 57

1. Cease talking, and pay attention to what I say.
2. The old proverb says ' Prevention is better than cure.'
3. There were special collections taken at the Sunday services in church for Foreign Missions.
4. Children are supposed to live in subjection to their parents ; whether they do so nowadays is an open question.
5. Many teachers have to spend several hours after school work in the correction of exercises.
6. I have already made mention of this fact, and I shall not do so again.
7. The directions for cooking on this label cannot be quite accurate.
8. The affectations of these people are ludicrous—in their present position.
9. The conjunction of the two forces was intended to take place at a certain point in the valley.
10. The verification of these documents was entrusted to an expert.
11. The lotion was applied to the eyes at frequent intervals.
12. The solution of the mystery drew considerable attention to the detective's powers.

LESSON LVIII

Words ending in -sion

passion	confusion	suspension
possession	session	sensation
succession	division	repulsion
mansion	emulsion	pretension

Reading : Newspapers

Times	Morning Post
Daily Mail	Scotsman
Daily Sketch	Glasgow Herald
Daily Mirror	Bulletin
Daily Telegraph	Evening News
Evening Times	Evening Dispatch
Daily Chronicle	Dundee Advertiser
Manchester Guardian	Berwickshire News
Leeds Mercury	Ayr and Galloway Standard
The Courier	Yorkshire Post

Phrases, etc.

The croak of a frog.	The title of a book.
The hiss of a snake.	The lid of the tea-pot.
The roar of a lion.	The lid of the kettle.
The waves of the sea.	The manners of a savage.
The booming of a gun.	The tick of the clock.

Word-Building

nation	nature	cognate
national	natural	connote
nationalise	naturalist	denationalise
native	naturalise	ill-nature
nativity	unnatural	innate
natal	supernatural	innateness

VERB, *to confuse*

He confuses — } Also interrogatively
He is confusing — } and negatively.
He confused —
He was confusing —
He may confuse —
He has confused — etc.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : INSECTS

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

WRITING TO DICTATION

Exercise 58

1. His face was purple and the veins of his head were swollen with passion.
2. The possession of these useless objects seemed to fill her with a strange pleasure.
3. The son had followed the father in unbroken succession for two hundred years.
4. In many of the stately mansions of the English nobility priceless art treasures are to be found.
5. The meeting broke up in a state of indescribable confusion.
6. There was a marked improvement in the attendance at the drawing-class last session.
7. The division among the two parties had a weakening effect on both.
8. Cod-liver oil emulsion is supposed to be more palatable than pure cod-liver oil.
9. The suspension of the clergyman caused quite a sensation.

10. The proofs of the prisoner's innocence caused quite a revulsion of feeling.
11. I cannot overcome the feeling of repulsion with which the sight of a reptile inspires me.
12. This version of the Greek Testament is considered the most correct translation.

LESSON LIX

Words ending in -ation

inclination	dictation	vibration
congregation	valuation	veneration
vacation	rations	station
vocation	nation	fumigation

Reading : Magazines

Blackwood's	Quiver
Chambers's	Strand
Nineteenth Century	Cassell's
Century	Windsor
Scribner's	Royal
English Review	Nash's
Cornhill	Harper's
English Illustrated	Wide World
Review of Reviews	Munsey's
World's Work	Atlantic Monthly

Phrases, etc.

The edge of a penny.	The edge of a plate.
The rule of the game.	The yolk of an egg.
The head of a pin.	The crust of a loaf.
The point of a needle.	The toll of a bell.
The rim of a glass.	The twinkle of an eye.

WORD-BUILDING

graphic	diagram	monogram
graphical	diagrammatic	telegram
autograph	diagraph	programme
autobiography	epigram	photograph
bibliography	epigrammatist	photography
biography	epigrammatical	typography
biographical	epigraph	typographical

VERB, *to vacate*

He vacates —
He is vacating — } Also interrogatively and negatively.
He vacated —
He was vacating —
He will vacate —
He may vacate —
He has vacated — etc.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION : PHOTOGRAPHY

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

WRITING TO DICTATION

Exercise 59

1. Father has neither time nor inclination for such pursuits.
2. The congregation of our church is principally drawn from the working classes.
3. They spent their vacation assisting the farmer to gather in the harvest.
4. This young girl is entering a convent. She has a vocation for the religious life.

5. Napoleon is said to have been able to attend to the dictation of five different letters at the same time.
6. It is quite uncertain what valuation may be put on your property.
7. The rations of our soldiers are ample in quantity and of good quality.
8. It has been said of Norwegians that they are a nation of gentlemen. Napoleon called us a nation of shopkeepers.
9. The vibration of the telephone apparatus is often most unpleasant for deaf people.
10. Florence Nightingale enjoyed the love and veneration of all her patients.
11. The railway station at Cologne is the largest in Germany.
12. It is most necessary to have a thorough fumigation of rooms that have been used by consumptives.

LESSON LX

Words ending in **-ish**=

rubbish	English	publish
finish	polish	British
foolish	punish	Scottish
furnish	vanish	Irish

READING: SOME GREAT PAINTERS

Da Vinci	Rubens	Hogarth
Titian	Correggio	Gainsborough
Raphael	Velasquez	Reynolds
Van Dyke	Rembrandt	Turner

Phrases, etc.

The stroke of the clock.	The top of a hill.
The handle of the door.	The brow of a hill.
The hands of a watch.	The trunk of a tree.
The nib of a pen.	The edge of the precipice.
The scrape of a pen.	The crest of the mountain.

Word-Building

grade	aggressive	degree
gradation	aggressor	digress
gradient	congress	digression
gradual	congressional	ingredient
gradually	degrade	progress
graduate	degradation	progressive
graduation	degradingly	transgression

Verb, *to degrade*

He degrades —
He is degrading —
He degraded —
He was degrading —
He will degrade —
He has degraded — etc.

{ Also interrogatively and negatively.

Subject of Discussion : Books

Discussion of Current Events

Writing to Dictation

Exercise 60

1. Rubbish should never be allowed to accumulate.
2. You must finish one thing before beginning another.
3. It is a very foolish thing not to change your shoes when they are wet.

4. I understand they are going to furnish their house in grand style.
5. The English language is a very composite one and is derived from many different sources.
6. A great improvement has taken place in boot-polish of late years, and we seldom seem to hear of the old-fashioned ' blacking ' now.
7. In dealing with children it is not advisable to punish trifling faults too severely.
8. After remaining stationary for a few seconds, the apparition seemed to recede and then vanish.
9. Do you know that we are about to publish this book on lipreading ?
10. ' The British race is a wonderful race
    For exploring the ends of the earth ;
    But a Britisher, where'er he be,
    Will long for the land of his birth.'
11. The English rose, the Scottish thistle, and the Irish shamrock are the emblems of the respective nations.
12. Radish often figures as a relish on the Cockney's tea-table.

LESSON LXI

Words ending in -ise

catechise	surprise	revise
economise	realise	devise
civilise	excise	exercise
sterilise	enterprise	aggrandise

Reading : Some great Poets

Chaucer	Robert Burns
Spenser	Samuel Taylor Coleridge
Shakespeare	Lord Byron

Milton	Percy Bysshe Shelley
John Dryden	John Keats
Alexander Pope	Lord Tennyson
William Cowper	Robert Browning
William Wordsworth	Elizabeth Browning

Phrases, etc.

There 's no place like home.	We are quite done up.
Give my kind regards to all.	That 's your look out.
Am I in the way ?	No sooner said than done.
That 's the very thing !	It is time to go.
We are very much obliged.	It is just about time.

Word-Building

fuse	confound	affusion
confuse	confounded	circumfuse
confusion	found	infuse
diffuse	founder	infusion
diffusive	foundry	profuse
effuse	foundered	suffuse
effusion	font	transfuse

Verb, *to confess*

You are confessing — } Also interrogatively
You confessed — } and negatively.
You were confessing —
You may confess —
You may have confessed — etc.

Subject of Discussion : The Navy

Discussion of Current Events

Writing to Dictation

Exercise 61

1. The pastor came over once a week to catechise the children.
2. Now that everything is so dear, we have to economise in many ways.
3. It is difficult to realise the dreadful ravages wrought by war.
4. It is difficult to realise civilised nations at war.
5. We should always sterilise milk before giving it to infants.
6. I thought you were abroad. It was the surprise of my life to see you walk in.
7. To keep in perfect health one must exercise the muscles of the body properly and regularly.
8. Robert Burns was for a long time an officer of excise.
9. My friend is a man of great energy and enterprise, and is bound to make headway in life.
10. I will revise the manuscript you have given me before sending it to the publisher.
11. I shall devise some plan to help you out of this difficulty.
12. His desire has always been to aggrandise himself at the expense of others.

LESSON LXII

Words ending in -ure

failure	treasure	conjure
measure	pleasure	assure
endure	pressure	manure
sinecure	immure	leisure

Reading: Cathedral Towns of England

Chichester	Salisbury	Norwich
Canterbury	Exeter	Ely
Carlisle	Oxford	Manchester
Peterborough	Chester	Durham
Hereford	Bristol	Rochester
Wells	Ripon	Gloucester

Phrases, etc.

God save the King!	Peace and prosperity.
Long live the Emperor!	To the absent ones!
God bless your Majesty!	To our guest!
To His Royal Highness.	To the ladies!
Her Royal Highness.	To our Association!

Word-Building

congest	gesture	belligerent
congestive	gestation	indigestible
congestion	gesticulate	indigestion
digést	suggestion	undigested
digestion	suggestive	vicegerent
digestive	gesticulatory	vicegerency

Verb, *to suggest*

She suggests — } Also interrogatively
She suggested — } and negatively.
She may suggest —
She has suggested —
She may have suggested — etc.

Subject of Discussion: Aviation

Discussion of Current Events

Writing to Dictation

Exercise 62

1. The failure of the firm caused the ruin of many families.
2. The measure of his iniquities was full to running over, and punishment could not long be delayed.
3. I will endure many things, but not to live amidst such surroundings.
4. This post is no sinecure; the duties attached to it are many and arduous.
5. The enemy removed great quantities of treasure from the invaded territory.
6. My father requests the pleasure of your company to dinner to-morrow evening.
7. The pressure of business has been so great that I have not been able to attend to the matter.
8. The unfortunate Bonnivard was immured in the fortress of Chillon.
9. I conjure you, if you love me, to flee while there is yet time.
10. I can only assure you of my deepest sympathy in this sad affair.
11. English farmers have to pay heavy prices for the manure they put into their fields.
12. My leisure hours are spent in walking and reading.

LESSON LXIII

Words ending in -ture

feature	premature	immature
fixture	Scripture	investiture
future	mixture	vesture
picture	pasture	rupture

Reading : Homes of the Animals

A shed.	A kennel.	A roost.
A stable.	A web.	An eyry.
A fold.	A drey.	A burrow.
A sty.	A lodge.	A hole.
An earth.	A hive.	A form.
A den.	A cote.	A hill.

Phrases, etc.

What a place !	What a beauty !
What a noise !	What a rage !
What a wind !	What a time !
What a shame !	What a lot !
What a sight !	What a size !

Word-Building

confer	fertile	transfer
conference	fertility	vociferate
differ	fertilisation	vociferous
difference	defer	interfere
differential	deference	interference.
refer	prefer	offertory
reference	preferment	pestiferous

Verb, *to transfer*

He transfers — } Also interrogatively
He transferred — } and negatively.
He has transferred —
He may transfer —
He has been transferred —
He may be transferred — etc.

Subject of Discussion : Travelling

Discussion of Current Events

Writing to Dictation

Exercise 63

1. What a lovely girl your sister is. Her features are so regular.
2. The German houses have no fixtures. Each tenant must buy his own.
3. No one can see into the future, and none of us know what fate has in store for us.
4. The pictures of Gustave Doré are always on view at the Doré Gallery in London.
5. Your remarks are rather premature. You should inquire into the matter before making such statements.
6. The study of Scripture is obligatory in most schools.
7. A mixture of glycerine and lime-juice is very beneficial to the skin in winter.
8. There are many beautiful pastures on the mountains in Switzerland where the flocks spend the summer.
9. Many of the eggs of the salmon are destroyed every year while still in an immature state.
10. The investiture of the Orders of Knighthood is attended with many ceremonies.
11. In Roman times the vesture of wealthy ladies was richly adorned with gold and precious stones.
12. The rupture of friendly relations between these powers was immediately followed by a declaration of war.

LESSON LXIV

Words ending in -icle, -ible, -ling, -dom

icicles	darling	freedom
particles	starling	kingdom
articles	duckling	wisdom
conventicles	grayling	martyrdom
vehicles	sparkling	dukedom
irascible	rankling	serfdom

Reading

A drove of cattle.	A pack of wolves.
A flock of sheep.	A nide of pheasants.
A herd of deer.	A siege of herons.
A cast of hawks.	A building of rooks.
A skulk of foxes.	A school of whales.
A troop of monkeys.	A shoal of herrings.
A muster of peacocks.	A swarm of bees.
A covey of partridges.	A wisp of snipe.

Phrases, etc.

What 's the reason ?	What have you said ?
What 's the excuse ?	What have you done ?
What 's the result ?	What have you written ?
What 's the score ?	What have you seen ?
What 's the game ?	What have you given ?

Word-Building

duke	dux	conduit
dukedom	duct	deduce
educe	ductile	duchess
educate	product	subdue
induce	production	traduce
inducement	reduction	reduce
induction	reproduction	viaduct

Verb, *to produce*

They produce.
They are producing.
They produced.
They may produce.
They have produced. etc.

{Also interrogatively and negatively.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION: ATHLETICS

DISCUSSION OF CURRENT EVENTS

WRITING TO DICTATION

Exercise 64

1. These articles must be sent back. They are not what I ordered.
2. These particles of glass are exceedingly dangerous.
3. The traffic in some parts of the city is very great: vehicles of all kinds coming in every direction.
4. This man is very trying to live with; he is of an exceedingly irascible disposition.
5. The starling can be taught to speak, but I should think it would require much patience to have much success.
6. Little ducklings and goslings are at first rather ungainly little creatures.
7. The affair had been rankling in her heart for a very long time.
8. This is a lovely morning. Do you see how the water is sparkling as the light catches it?
9. Freedom is the birthright of every man, which he values above all things, and for which he will fight.
10. The dukedom of Norfolk is the premier dukedom of England.
11. Serfdom was abolished in Russia by the grandfather of the ex-Czar.
12. I have seldom seen the swallows so late in returning to our shores.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER EXERCISES

1. Titles or first lines of well-known songs.
2. Familiar passages from the Poets.
3. First lines or verses of well-known hymns.
4. Texts from the Scriptures.
5. Proverbs, such as :—

   A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
   It 's never too late to mend.
   A stitch in time saves nine.
   Honesty is the best policy.
   People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
   It 's an ill wind blows nobody any good.
   A rolling-stone gathers no moss.
   Take care of the pence, and the shillings and the pounds will take care of themselves.
   Too many cooks spoil the broth.
   Cut your coat according to your cloth.
   Be just before you are generous.
   The early bird catches the worm.
   A miss is as good as a mile to a blind man.
   Hunger is the best sauce.
   Look before you leap. (*And many others.*)

6. Besides the phrases, quotations, etc., which are given in every lesson, other lists might be drawn up for practice, as follows :—

To run a race.	To keep the peace.
To go the pace.	To act the coward.
To set the fashion.	To play the game.
To paint the lily.	To play to the gallery.
To swell the throng.	To play first fiddle.

To reap a reward.	To play second fiddle.
To sow the seed.	To raise the tune.
To wink the eye.	To pay the piper.
To tell the truth	To raise the alarm.
To run the gauntlet.	To raise the wind.
To stem the tide.	To show the white feather.
To weather the storm.	To come up smiling.
To wend a way.	To take a back seat.
To set a snare.	To give up the ghost.
To sing a song.	To throw up the sponge.
To gain a point.	To take the count.
To rule the roost.	To face the music.
To bow the knee.	To deliver the goods.
To play the fool.	To smell a rat.
To blow the horn.	To pay the price.
To give the lie.	To take the shilling.
To take the oath.	To weave the web.
To sit on the fence.	To go with the crowd.

7. Frequent practice should be given the deaf lipreader in the names of people he comes in contact with in business, and particularly in the various colloquialisms and trade or professional terms which are necessary in his business life.

8 Sentence-building, as :—

John rode, or John was riding.

John rode to town.

Early in the morning John rode to town

Early in the morning John rode to town on a pony.

Early in the morning the man-servant John rode to town on a pony.

Early in the morning the man-servant John rode to town on a pony which his master had recently purchased.

Early in the morning the man-servant John rode to town on a pony which his master had recently purchased from his neighbour Mr. Brown.'

An exercise of this kind will be found interesting, as well as giving good practice in lipreading.

9. Some people, when they cannot lipread a word, find it helpful to have it spelt to them. They are often able to read the single letters which make up the word when the word itself presents a difficulty. Occasional practice in lipreading the letters of the alphabet is useful.

10. Simple and helpful exercises might be given, as :—
    (*a*) Parts of the body.
    (*b*) Clothing.
    (*c*) Furniture of the room.
    (*d*) Crockery.
    (*e*) Cutlery.
    (*f*) Household utensils.
    (*g*) Garden implements.
    etc.

11. When a particular word is difficult to lipread it sometimes helps a pupil if you spell it for him.

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL TYPES OF EXERCISES FOR MORE ADVANCED STUDENTS

PHRASES, ETC.

1. As merry as a lark.
2. As busy as a bee.
3. As weak as water.
4. As hard as nails.
5. As slow as a snail.
6. As pale as a lily.
7. As strong as a horse.
8. As red as a rose.
9. As sly as a fox.
10. As bright as a button.
11. As white as a sheet.
12. As dark as night.
13. As sweet as honey.
14. As soft as soap.
15. As deep as the sea.
16. As mad as a hatter.
17. As straight as a die.
18. As hungry as a hunter.
19. As swift as a bird.
20. As light as the day.
21. As black as a sweep.
22. As thin as a rake.
23. As proud as a peacock.
24. As quick as lightning
25. As black as thunder.
26. As brave as a lion.
27. As true as steel.
28. As black as ink.
29. As sharp as a needle.
30. As fat as a pig.
31. As brown as a berry
32. As timid as a fawn.
33. As firm as a rock.
34. As stern as a judge.
35. As stiff as a poker.
36. As obstinate as a mule.
37. As proud as Punch.
38. As close as an oven.
39. As stupid as an owl.
40. As quiet as a mouse.
41. As fit as a fiddle.
42. As green as a gooseberry.
43. As fresh as paint.
44. As good as gold.
45. As cold as ice.
46. As soft as silk—butter.
47. As warm as a pie.
48. Slow as a funeral.
49. Hungry as a hawk.
50. Dry as a kiln.
51. Keen as a razor.
52. True as an arrow.
53. Nimble as a goat.
54. Slippery as an eel.
55. Drunk as a lord.
56. Sober as a judge.
57. Gentle as a lamb.
58. Playful as a kitten.
59. Limp as a rag.
60. Hard as a board.

1. An ear of corn.
2. A pinch of salt.
3. A pinch of snuff.
4. A grain of mustard-seed.
5. A fall of snow.
6. A touch of gout.
7. A touch of rheumatism.
8. An attack of pleurisy.
9. A ray of light.
10. A flicker of light.
11. A day of reckoning.
12. A tongue of flame.
13. The nick of time.
14. The pinch of poverty.
15. The hand of time.
16. The sands of time.
17. The height of impertinence.

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1. Jumping like a frog.
2. Walking like a queen.
3. Singing like a bird.
4. Speaking like a child.
5. Breathing like a porpoise.
6. Marching like a soldier.
7. Sighing like the wind.
8. Dancing like a fairy.
9. Looking like an angel.
10. Sleeping like a baby.
11. Running like the wind.
12. Running like a hare.
13. Crying like a child.
14. Standing like a statue.
15. Looking like a fool.
16. Babbling like a brook.
17. Gasping like a fish.
18. Raving like a lunatic.
19. Bellowing like a bull
20. Smoking like a chimney.
21. Capering like a kitten.
22. Cooing like a dove.
23. Twisting like a serpent.
24. Scolding like a shrew.
25. Kicking like a horse.
26. Shining like the sun.
27. Sparkling like a diamond.
28. Simpering like a schoolgirl.
29. Gaping like a fool.
30. Squealing like a pig.
31. Braying like an ass.
32. Shaking like a leaf.
33. Shivering like a jelly.
34. Spouting like a whale.
35. Bleating like a lamb.
36. Bleeding like a sheep.
37. Looking like an owl.
38. Sobbing like the wind.
39. Throbbing like an engine.
40. Waddling like a duck.
41. Strutting like a peacock.

1. Feet like lead.
2. Feet like a fairy's.
3. Teeth like pearls.
4. Eyes like stars.
5. Cheeks like roses.
6. Lips like rosebuds.
7. Nails like claws.
8. Nerves like iron.
9. Hair like a raven.
10. Hair like silk.
11. Hair like spun gold.
12. Eyes like gimlets.
13. Eyes like a hawk's

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1. A voice like a foghorn.
2. A voice like a flute.
3. A skin like a peach.
4. A face like a sheet.
5. A tongue like a bell.
6. A figure like a sylph.
7. A nose like a beetroot.
8. A neck like a swan's.
9. A smile like an angel's.
10. A smell like tar.
11. A dress like a sack.
12. A temper like a fiend's.
13. A brain like a hen's.
14. A memory like a sieve.
15. A step like an elephant's.
16. A cry like a child's.

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1. A twist of the wrist.
2. A slip of the pen.
3. A slip of the tongue.
4. The eye of a hawk.
5. The daring of a devil.
6. The spout of the teapot.
   The spout of the whale.
7. The legs of the table.
8. The arm of the chair.
   The long arm of the law.
9. The buzz of a bee.
10. The pupil of the eye.
    The pupil with the glad eye.
11. The croak of a frog.
12. The sound of a bell.
13. The button of a coat.
14. The glass of a watch.
15. The strength of an ox.
16. The bite of a snake.
17. The hiss of a snake.
18. The whistle of a bird.
19. The grunt of a pig.
20. The roar of a lion.
21. The ripple of the water.
22. The waves of the sea.
23. The mind of a genius.
24. The prongs of a fork.

1. The call of a bugle.
2. The ping of a bullet.
3. The scream of a shell.
4. The crackle of shrapnel.
5. The rattle of a machine-gun.
6. The snap of a rifle.
7. The hum of an aeroplane.
8. The purr of a bicycle.
9. The throb of a motor.
10. The whirr of a machine.
11. The cry of a nation.
12. The call to arms.
13. The stab of a bayonet.
14. The charge of cavalry.
15. The crew of a submarine.
16. The crack of a whip.
17. The tramp of horses.
18. The roar of guns.
19. The skirl of pipes.
20. The swing of kilts.
21. The tot of rum.
22. The beat of the drums.
23. The trail of a torpedo.

A Few Common Abbreviations

1. A.D. Anno Domini.
2. A.D.C. Aide-de-Camp.
3. A.R.A. Associate of Royal Academy.
4. A R.S.A. Associate of Royal Scottish Academy.
5. B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
6. B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
7. C.A. Chartered Accountant.
8. D.Sc. Doctor of Science.
9. F.R.S. Fellow of Royal Society.
10. F.R.G.S. Fellow of Royal Geographical Society.
11. G.P.O. General Post Office.
12. H.M.S. His Majesty's Ship.
13. K.G. Knight of the Garter.
14. K.T. Knight of the Thistle.
15. K.P. Knight of St. Patrick.
16. L.L.A. Lady Literate in Arts.
17. LL.B. Bachelor of Law.
18. LL.D. Doctor of Laws.
19. L.S.D. Pounds, shillings, pence.

20. M.B. Bachelor of Medicine.
21. M.P. Member of Parliament.
22. P.M.O. Principal Medical Officer.
23. M.C. Military Cross.
24. V.C. Victoria Cross.
25. Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.

Proverbs

1. Dead men tell —
2. A bird in hand—
3. A stitch in time —
4. A rolling stone —
5. A wise man never tells all.
6. Speech is silver —
7. Least said —
8. Familiarity breeds contempt.
9. When the cat's away —
10. Don't count chickens —
11. 'Tis ill waiting for dead —
12. There 's many a slip —
13. Safe bind, safe find.
14. Don't put all your eggs —
15. When wine is in, wit is out.
16. 'Tis an ill wind —
17. It 's a long lane that —
18. Like father, like son.
19. A friend in need —
20. Little pitchers have long ears.
21. Never cry over spilt milk.
22. Don't try to burn a candle at —
23. People who live in glass houses —
24. Don't halloo till you are safely —

25. Proof of pudding is eating —
26. Better late than never.
27. It 's never too late to mend.
28. Necessity mother of invention.
29. Necessity knows no law.
30. No use to lock stable when horse —
31. One man's meat is another —
32. Good wine needs no —
33. When poverty enters the door —
34. Dirt goes before the broom —
35. New brooms sweep clean
36. More haste, less speed.
37. A cat may look at a king.
38. Better day, better deed.
39. Evil be to him that evil —
40. A coward dies many times, the brave —
41. Faint heart never won —
42. Shoemaker's children stick to the last.
43. Small beginnings —
44. All 's well that —
45. Wasted time can never be —
46. Time and tide for no man wait.
47. Marry in haste, repent —
48. All is not gold that glitters.
49. Virtue is its own reward.
50. To err is human —
51. The mills of God grind —
52. Hunger is best sauce.
53. Fair words butter no parsnips.
54. Nearer the church further from grace.
55. As the old cock crows the young cock learns.

HYMNS (*first lines*)

1. More love to Christ —
2. My Faith looks up —
3. My God, is any hour —
4. My times are in —
5. Nearer, my God —
6. Now the day —
7. Now the labourer's —
8. O come, all ye —
9. O day of rest and gladness.
10. O for a faith —
11. O happy band of pilgrims.
12. Oh love that wilt —
13. Onward, Christian soldiers.
14. Peace, perfect peace.
15. Praise God from whom—
16. Rock of Ages —
17. Shall we gather —
18. Saviour, again to Thy —
19. Rescue the perishing.
20. Stand up —
21. The fields are all white—
22. There came a little —
23. There is a city bright.
24. True-hearted —
25. Thou, whose almighty word.
26. Abide with me —
27. A few more years shall roll.
28. All glory, laud, and honour.
29. Arm of the Lord.
30. Be still, my soul—
31. Christians, awake!
32. Courage, brother —
33. For ever with the Lord.
34. Father of Heaven.
35. From Greenland's icy —
36. God is always near me.
37. Great God, and wilt —
38. Hark! 'tis the watchman's —
39. Here we suffer grief and pain.
40. How sweet the name —
41. I love to hear the story.
42. I 've found a friend —
43. Jesus, I will trust Thee.
44. Jesus loves me —
45. Jesus, tender shepherd—
46. Lead, kindly light.
47. Little drops of water.
48. Shall we gather at —
49. Count your many blessings.
50. Throw out the lifeline.
51. Just as I am —
52. God be with you —
53. Glorious things of Thee—
54. Jesus bids us shine —
55. Hark! the herald —
56. Fight the good fight —
57. There is a green hill —
58. O worship the King —

59. Yield not to temptation.
60. The day Thou gavest —
61. Art thou weary ?
62. Our blest Redeemer —
63. Jesus, lover of my soul.
64. At even, when the sun —
65. I heard the voice —
66. Rock of Ages —
67. Eternal Father —
68. All hail the power —
69. Holy, Holy, Holy !
70. Who is on —
71. We plough the fields —
72. Crown Him with —
73. The King of love —
74. Hark, hark, my soul —
75. Work, for the night —
76. Have you any room — ?
77. Blessed assurance —
78. Almost persuaded —
79. There shall be showers—
80. When all my labours —
etc.

Texts

1. Every good gift —
2. A new commandment —
3. For God so loved the world —
4. I am Alpha and Omega.
5. Blessed are the pure —
6. And God shall wipe away —
7. Blessed are the meek —
8. These are they which came out —
9. Behold I stand —
10. Behold He cometh with clouds —
11. Honour all men. Love the brotherhood.
12. Be ye doers of the word —
13. Rejoice with them that do rejoice —
14. For the wages of sin is death —
15. For all have sinned —
16. As it is written, there is none righteous —
17. The secret of the Lord —
18. Cast thy burden on the Lord.
19. Let the words of my mouth —
20. The fool hath said in his heart —

21. Out of the mouths of babes —
22. Depart from me, all ye workers of —
23. Our Father which art in —
24. Let thy light so shine —
25. The Lord is my shepherd —
26. Let not your heart be —
27. In my Father's house —
28. I am the way, the truth —
29. And whatsoever ye ask —
30. Peace I leave with you, my peace —
31. For the earth is the Lord's —
32. Though I speak with the —
33. Charity suffereth long —
34. And now abideth faith, hope, and charity —
35. When I was a child —
36. Rejoiceth not in iniquity —
37. And though I bestow all —
38. And though I have the gift of prophecy —
39. For ye are bought with a price.
40. All things work together —
41. Strait is the gate and narrow —
42. Ask and it shall be given you.
43. Ye are the light of the world.
44. He is despised and rejected — —
45. Fear not, for behold —
46. All we like sheep have—
47. Yet it pleased the Lord —
48. He shall see of the travail —
49. A whip for horse, bridle for ass, rod for fool.
50. A good name is rather to be chosen than riches.
51. Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit —
52. Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord.

APHORISMS, ETC.

1. Since all is well, keep it so.—*Shakespeare.*

2. Courage in danger is half the battle.—*Plautus.*

3. Well-arranged time is the surest mark of a well-arranged mind.—*Pitman.*

4 Love can vanquish death.—*Tennyson.*

5. Forget and forgive.—*Dickens.*

6. That which is done, that abides.—*C. Kingsley.*

7. An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him.—*Pope.*

8. As a moth gnaws a garment, so doth envy consume a man.—*Chrysostom.*

9. Hope is the cordial of the human heart.—*Burns.*

10. Love will go by contrast, as by likes.—*Tennyson.*

11. By work you get money, by talk you get knowledge.—*Haliburton.*

12. Religion is love to God and Man.—*Robertson.*

13. Sympathy is the golden key that unlocks the hearts of others.—*Samuel Smiles.*

14. Idleness is the root of all evil.—*Dickens.*

15. Let men take heed of their company.—*Shakespeare.*

16. The past is a story told, the future may be writ with gold.

17. Difficulties are the stones out of which all God's houses are built.—*Faber.*

18. The only love worthy the name ever and always uplifts.—*Geo. MacDonald.*

19. A little thing may harm a wounded man.—*Tennyson.*

20. Defer no time. Delays have dangerous ends.—*Shakespeare.*

21. Take thy time, while time is lent thee —*Sir Charles Santley.*

22 Nothing is past hope.—*Dickens.*

23 The foundation of every noble character is sincerity.

24. From the lowest depth there is a path to the loftiest height.—*Carlyle.*

25 The present moment is a powerful duty.—*Goethe.*

26. They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.

27. Give not thy tongue too great liberty lest it take thee prisoner.—*Quarles.*

28. Wisely improve the present. It is thine.
—*Longfellow.*

29. Every failure teaches a man something if he will learn.—*Dickens.*

30. The power of thought—the magic of the mind.—*Byron.*

31. Rather dread the loss of use than fame.—*Tennyson.*

32. It is difficulties which show what men are.—*Epictetus.*

33. Silence, when nothing need be said, is the eloquence of discretion.—*Bove.*

34. Sing away sorrow, cast away care.—*Cervantes.*

35. Error is a vice of the intelligence.—*Laboulaye.*

36. When master and workmen unite, the work is soon done.—*Wakatauki.*

37. The world exists for the education of each man.—*Emerson.*

38. There is nothing the body suffers that the soul may not profit by.—*G. Meredith.*

39. Don't try the feelings of any.

40. It is not work that kills—but no work and overwork. —*Manuzio.*

41. He who is most charitable in his judgment, is generally the least unjust.—*Southey.*

42. A generous soul is sunshine to the mind.—*Howard.*

43. The man should make the hour, not this the man.—*Tennyson.*

44. Things of hope are compassed oft with venturing.—*Shakespeare.*

45. Never do anything by halves.—*Dickens*

46. Fortune can take away riches, but not courage.—*Seneca.*

47. A trifle makes a dream, a trifle breaks.—*Tennyson.*

48. Lack of desire is the greatest riches.—*Moore.*

49. The time is worth the use on't.—*Shakespeare.*

50. Depend upon it, a kind word or deed is never lost.—*Dr. Livingstone.*

51. The noblest vengeance is to forgive.

52. What we have been makes us what we are.—*George Eliot.*

53. Life is not measured by the time we live.—*Crabbe.*

54. Love is love for evermore.—*Tennyson.*

55. Keep your own counsel and avoid tittle-tattle.—*Dickens*

56. Trust thyself—every heart vibrates to that iron string.—*Emerson.*

57. The proud man is often the mean.—*Tennyson.*

58. To pity distress is but human, to relieve it is Godlike.—*Horace Mann.*

59. The basis of good manners is self-reliance.—*Emerson.*

60. Pray for human charity.—*Longfellow.*

61. A good heart 's worth gold.—*Shakespeare.*

62. No one so deaf as he who will not hear.—*Longfellow.*

63. Do as you would be done by, forget and forgive.—*Dickens.*

64. Disinterested affection is always flattering.—*Dickens.*

65. Real merit is not in the success but in the endeavour.

66. Slow and sure comes up the golden year.—*Seneca.*

67. Work is no disgrace, but idleness is.—*Hesiod.*

68. There is a time for all things.—*Dickens.*

69. Those who trust us, educate us —*George Eliot.*

70. Who takes thought for the morrow, sorrows twice.—*Thomas Hardy.*

71. Some people are nobody's enemies but their own.—*Dickens.*

72. Weeping dulls the inward pain.—*Tennyson.*

73. Moralise as we will, the world goes on.—*Dickens.*

74. The naturalest way is the best way.—*Dickens.*

75. The burden becomes light that is cheerfully borne.—*Ovid.*

76. Be yours to bring man nearer unto man.
—*Longfellow.*

77. By our ears, our hearts oft tainted be.—*Shakespeare*

78. Human judgment is never infallible.—*Dickens.*

79. Pleasure always knocks louder than opportunity.

80. God's in his Heaven. All's right with the world.—*Browning.*

81. Some mute inglorious Milton.—*Gray.*

82. Nor grandeur hear —.—*Gray.*

83. Oh sleep it is a —.—*Coleridge.*

84. He prayeth best who loveth best.—*Coleridge.*

85. So lonely 'twas that God Himself.—*Coleridge.*

86. She dwelt among the untrodden ways.—*Wordsworth.*

87. And she my heart with pleasure fills.—*Wordsworth.*

88. This above all, to thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
—*Shakespeare.*

89. To be what we are, and to become what we are capable of becoming, is the only end of life.

90. Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.

91. From scenes like these Old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her loved at home, revered abroad.
—*Burns.*

92. Princes and Lords are but the breath of Kings,
An honest man's the noblest work of God.—*Burns.*

93. Wee, modest, crimson-tippèd flow'r,
Thou 's met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush amang the stoure
Thy slender stem.—*Burns.*

POEMS, ESSAYS, ETC., AS A MEANS OF INSTRUCTION

Teachers would be wise to make use of simple poems and essays such as are given in this book.

Poems should be chosen where ideas are expressed in clear and simple language.

I have always found a delightful and remarkable amount of interest shown by adults in these simple poems.

Essays or short stories need not necessarily contain such simple language, but the ideas they convey must be clearly expressed to sustain interest.

Never choose an essay which cannot be given completely at one lesson.

It is a difficult thing to choose short stories suitable for an adult class.

People do not always care about lipreading small stories with feeble jokes or where the ideas expressed 'lead nowhere.' Accounts of actual happenings are much more interesting.

One of my pupils had taken a trip to Africa (to see if the change would cure his deafness), and there, as he expressed it, he was 'Done down in Durban.'

He took the class one evening while I was engaged, and I came back to find my pupils breathless with excitement and interest. With the happy knack of the real story-teller, he left us that night with imaginations afire at a breathlessly interesting point.

He took the class for about half an hour each night (every week), adding bit by bit to that wonderful story, and it never lost interest. We got to know all the characters—his friends—and to ask questions about them.

It was the 'living force' behind the story that sustained the interest and kept the eye and mind of each pupil alert.

One of my pupils expressed it very cryptically in the *Lipreader's Gazette* when she wrote :—

'A story when told in silence by the lips of the hero, will remain in the memory much longer than if you had read it. The lipreader is building up a series of real and vivid pictures all the time.'

That is the point. Be convinced, in the telling of a tale that the pictorial presentation is 'true.'

Never degrade your own teaching powers and misjudge the minds of your pupils by giving them weak or feeble stories with the idea that they will not lipread or understand anything better.

Not only is a man learning to lipread, but by the effort he makes he is marching bravely and steadily along that long, long road that leads to progress—each effort he makes is one step forward in his evolution. Keep pace with him. He is marching—are you ?

Keep up the standard of the work you give. I have taught soldiers, sailors, civilians—men who could sometimes only read with difficulty—occasionally, even men who could barely write. I have never taught any deaf man who in some way did not lead me to realise the beauty, the wonder, the mystery of that Divine consciousness which is the guiding force in the lives of men and women, who, on account of deafness, are struggling to readjust their spectacles to new conditions of life.

Remember that these people are marching and fighting as they march. Unless the teacher realises that he too must march towards progress, he will be inferior to even the meanest pupil.

With adult classes, I have always found the position as 'the teacher' rather irksome, and invariably find successful results accrue when I become one with my pupils in mind and spirit and say, 'Come, let us work together.'

EXTRACTS, ETC.

Home and Love

JUST Home and Love! the words are small,
  Four little letters unto each;
And yet you will not find in all
  The wide and gracious range of speech
Two more so tenderly complete:
  When angels talk in Heaven above,
I 'm sure they have no words more sweet
    Than Home and Love.

Just Home and Love! it 's hard to guess
  Which of the two were best to gain.
Home without Love is bitterness;
  Love without home is often pain.
No! each alone will seldom do;
  Somehow they travel hand and glove:
If you win one you must have two,
    Both Home and Love.

And if you 've both, well, then I 'm sure
  You ought to sing the whole day long;
It doesn't matter if you 're poor
  With these to make divine your song.
And so I praisefully repeat,
  When angels talk in Heaven above,
There are no words more simply sweet
    Than Home and Love.

From 'RHYMES OF A ROLLING STONE,' by Robert W. Service (London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.).

The Little Brown Bird

THERE 's a little brown bird in the spinney,
With a little gold cap on its head,
Gold as the gold of a guinea,
And its legs they are wobbly and red.

MYSELF. 'Little brown bird, is your singing
Over and finished and done?'
BIRD. 'I wait for the fairy who 's bringing
Spring and its showers and its sun.'

MYSELF. 'What will you do in December?'
BIRD. 'Do? What I 'm doing just now:
Here on the first of November,
Shivering mute on a bough.'

MYSELF. 'But April will find you quite cheery!'
I said with a pang in my breast.
BIRD. 'In April I 'll get me a dearie
And help her to fashion a nest.'

From 'SOLDIERS' SONGS,' by Patrick Macgill (London: Herbert Jenkins, Ltd.).

The Widow's Mite

THERE 's a little widow at Garrabost,
Across the Western sea;
She had seven brave sons, and when the guns
Rang out their call, said she:—

'They are giving their best from East and West
For the sake of all that 's dear;
I 'm a poor old wife that 's lived my life,—
I would keep my loved ones here.

For the yellow corn must be gathered in,
And the boat must go to sea,
There 's the croft to keep, lest hunger creep
To the heart of my boys and me.

Yet I cannot lie down in my bed to sleep
For the call comes over the wave ;
And I say to my heart,—Now bear thy part !
O little woman, be brave !

There are widows and wives that wail and weep
In a sorrowing land afar,
Where martial Might slays Truth and Right,
In the blood-red tracks of war.

So I rise in the dark and wake my lads,
Though the salt tear dims my eye ;
And I send them away in the dawning grey,
For the sake of those who die.

O lone is the croft, and the sea is lone ;
Yet, though my heart must bleed,
'Twere better the brave should lie in the grave,
Than shirk their country's need.'

O little woman of Garrabost,
Across the Western foam,
God keep your sons, till the vengeful guns
Drive crime and rapine home !

From 'BRITANNIA'S ANSWER,' by Lauchlan Maclean Watt (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd.).

Smile

SMILE !

The face that Smiles is the face that every one is looking for—and wants. Smile. For the Smiler is the Climber—and the Smiler is the Winner.

Smile.

If doubt and defeat drub you at times—Smile. Smile. If it rains when you think it ought to shine—Smile. Smile. Start Smiles. Smile. The Smiling Worker is the Smiling Doer. Smile.

Smile.

More things have been wrought and brought through Smiles than this world dreams of. Smile. A failure doesn't want to Smile—and can't. A Winner wants to Smile—and can't help it. Smile.

Smile.

Smiles beget Smiles. Smile. Smiles warm the blood, stiffen the back and start courage anew. Smile.

Smile.

Smile when you wake. Smile. Smile when you go and Smile when you come. Smile. Smile when you start your work and Smile when you end it. Smile. For Smiles keep the livelong day from going stale. And Smiles keep the well from going dry. Smile.

Smiles are the headlights of Success. And they always point the way that wins the day.

Smile.

From 'YOU CAN,' by George M. Adams
(London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd.).

Backbone

THERE are two kinds of Backbones—the one with the Back and no Bone and the one with both Back and Bone! Backbone! what great things have been put across in your name!

Stiffen your Backbone.

It is a great thing to have a big Brain, a fertile Imagination, grand Ideals, but the man with these bereft of a good Backbone is sure to serve no useful end.

.Stiffen your Backbone.

There is a little vine that starts at the base of great trees. Then it climbs and twines about until it squeezes and saps away unto death the tree around which it clings. It has not a Backbone—no vital individual strength of its own, so it seeks out to tear down and kill where there is strength, power and life. That is what Backbone-less people do.

Stiffen your Backbone.

Use it to stand alone with. Use it to bolster up your own individual resources. Use it to strengthen weaker Backbones than your own. Use it for the working out of your entire Character. Then Deeds Done will gather about you in Battalions, and Opportunity will stand around anxious to introduce you to her friends.

Stiffen your Backbone.

Use your Backbone at your job to-day—you who clerk, you whose fingers pound the type keys, you whose brains formulate plans, distribute details and master problems. For the temple of Success is upheld by the strong arms of men and women who have Backbone and use it.

Ibid.

The Fixed Idea

MAKE your chart before you start; choose your destination before you buy your ticket. Don't wait until you reach the end of your journey and then decide where you 're going. Many a man has dried up in a little wayside opportunity, merely because he lacked the courage to acknowledge to himself that his judgment had landed him in the wrong spot.

You can't tell what you 're best fitted to do until you 've fought for a few things fit for fighting. Now and then rifles accidentally hit bull's-eyes ; but remember that every championship record is the result of lots of practice and a good, steady aim.

C. Columbus did finally stumble on to America, after much aimless wandering ; but don't forget that a great many of his predecessors went down in the Atlantic gales because they set sail without a definite port before them.

Don't rely on accident to start you ; accident doesn't run on schedule and hasn't a habit of happening in the same spot twice. The fixed Idea is the motive power that has driven most men to attainment ; more plodders than geniuses have reached eminence. The sailboat without a keel usually capsizes ; the man without a keel is unsafe Persistence and doggedness oftenest bring results. Hard work is common coin in the realm of Success.

The musician who aspires to become a maestro must look down to years of practice before he can look up to the hour of acclaim, and once he has received recognition he must keep practising just as hard to hold it. The gift of music and the love of harmony are only half ; it 's ' the fixed idea ' which keeps his fingers on the keys, hour after hour, day after day, that brings him to his goal.

The master of railroads must strive just as earnestly and centralise his efforts just as intensely to-day as when he was grasping for control.

You must make sure of what you want to do ; you must feel sure that you have the courage as well as the temperament to do it and then—DO IT !

One fair idea unhesitatingly followed out is better than a dozen excellent plans, none of which receive concentrated attention. Spurts don't count. The final score makes no mention of a splendid start if the finish proves that you were an ' also ran.'

Only the steady last. Call to mind a dozen men who

have made their mark—choose them from trade or profession—and you 'll find that at least ten out of the twelve were men who hung fast to a ' fixed idea,' who held on despite setback and reverse, who endured self-denial and difficulties, and won out because they didn't peter out.

They believed in themselves ; they thought that they could do a certain thing, and counted what they believed far more than the concentrated opinion of everybody else.

The world didn't take them seriously in the beginning, but they took themselves seriously, and in the end the world changed its mind.

It always does change its mind when a man makes good. But the world 's so old, and has had so much experience with the human race, that it puts every man down to a basis of zero, and only acknowledges that he 's above it when his gauge moves up to the mark that his own confidence has set and his own ability attained.

From 'The Efficient Age,' by Herbert Kaufman (London: Hodder & Stoughton).

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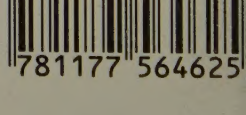

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